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HAND-BOOK  
FOR  
TRAVELLERS  
ON THE  
RHINE

37-2

Verona  
Innsbruck  
Bregenz  
Schaffhausen  
Basilea

Venice & Verona Saturday  
Sunday June 28.

Innsbruck Tuesday June 30

Innsbruck & Bregenz & Lindau  
Wednesday 3<sup>rd</sup> July  
~~Thursday 2<sup>nd</sup> July~~

Lindau & Schaffhausen

Schaffhausen Thursday Friday

1, 2

Schaffhausen  
5 July

Saturday

Secretary of the university  
of Utrecht - \* Steam Boat  
Netherlands from Dusseldorf  
to Triel July 7. 1840 -

Biele (Sunday July 5) a Franklen  
Franklen a Cologne Monday  
Cologne a Rotterdam Tuesday

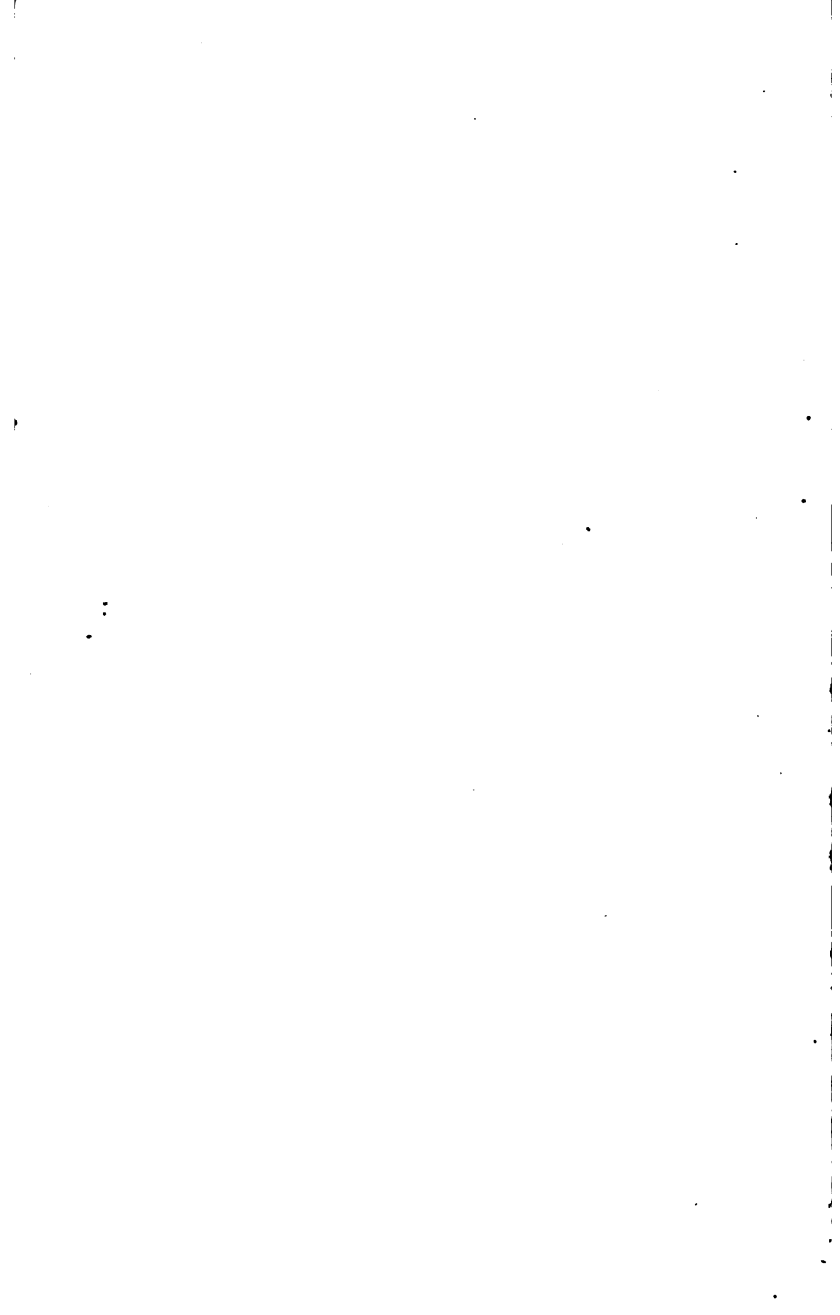
\* The Rev. Doctor Hearystone from the  
"Low Countries, a learned professor  
of Utrecht" whose sitting part was  
endamaged by sitting down suddenly  
on three ancient callthrops which had  
been lately dug up in the bog near  
Dammockburn. (see the Antiquary p. 30.)



Vet. Ger. III B. 698

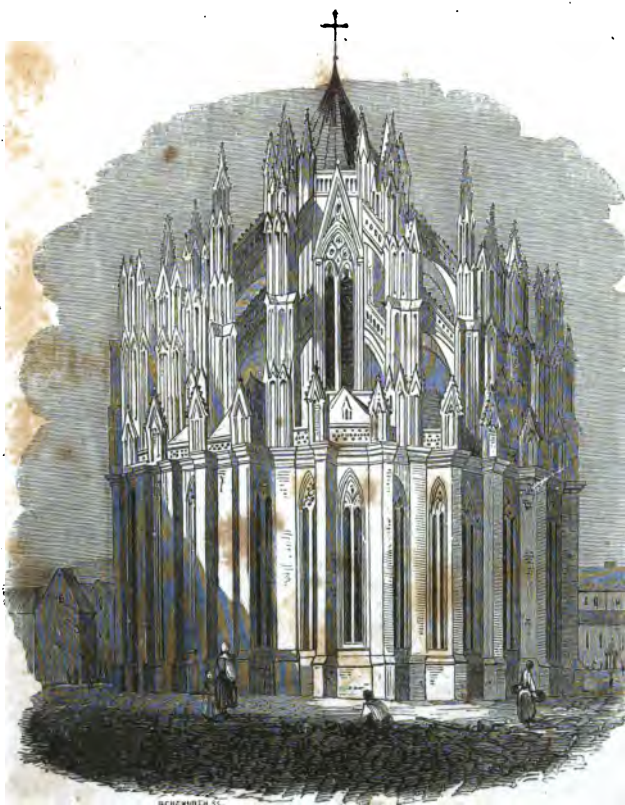
**THE**

**RHINE.**









COLOGNE CATHEDRAL.

Brussels, Hauman and Co.



Brussels, Hauman and Co.

THE  
**R H I N E**  
IT'S  
**BANKS AND ENVIRONS:**

BY  
**H. R. ADDISON, F. S. A.:**

AUTHOR OF "BELGIUM HISTORICAL AND PICTURESQUE," "HOLLAND,"

"THE DIARY OF A JUDGE,"

"THE HANDBOOK FOR RESIDENTS IN BELGIUM," ETC.

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**BRUSSELS:**  
PUBLISHED BY THE BELGIAN COMPANY OF BOOKSELLERS.  
HAUMAN AND CO.

1839.



**THE FOLLOWING PAGES**  
**ARE**  
**INSCRIBED**  
**TO**  
**GEORGE HARLEY DRUMMOND, ESQ.**  
**BY HIS VERY SINCERE FRIEND**  
**THE AUTHOR.**



## PREFACE.

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All works professing to describe countries must naturally be mere compilations, founded on information already given by earlier travellers. The only duty, therefore, of a typographical writer, is to ascertain the veracity of those, on whose authority he ventures to make, or rather re-iterate, assertions. The author of the following pages has endeavoured to do this : careless as to style, seeking no literary triumph to crown the result of his labours ; intending the present volume as a mere sequel to his works on Belgium and Holland ; he has endeavoured to collect those facts and traditions which may occasionally prove useful to the traveller, or amusing to the lover of the marvellous. If it answers either of these ends, he is content, amply repaid for his trouble : if not, he has this one consolation to sustain him, viz. — that the work in itself offers so little pretension, that he is confident it will escape the high criticism of those who will proudly disdain to “ break a butterfly on the wheel.”





## TRIP UP THE RHINE.

---

The best and shortest way to reach Germany is through Belgium. The adoption of the railroad in that country has brought Aix-la-Chapelle within 25 hours journey (by sea and land) of the British metropolis: the voyage to Antwerp is often performed in 16 hours; from that city, Liège may be reached by steam carriage in four, and thence to Aix-la-Chapelle in five. Thus little more than a day and night are required to transport the traveller about 260 British miles: that is to say, supposing (and every author has a licence to assume anything which may be possible) that a single hour is not lost on the road by accident or design. The mere expense for travelling this distance is *L* 2 *£* 13 *£* 8; or, in detail, thus

	<i>L.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Steamboat . . . . .	2	£ 2	£ 0
Railroad to Ans. . . . .	0	£ 5	£ 10
Omnibus from Ans to Liège, a distance of 3 miles . . . . .	0	£ 0	£ 10
Coach-fare to Aix-la-Chapelle. .	0	£ 5	£ 9
	<hr style="width: 100%;"/>		
	<i>L.</i> 2	£ 13	£ 5

There are usually two trains (morning and evening) from Antwerp, and three coaches per diem from Liège to Aix. The latest leaves at 10 P. M. so that the traveller need not sleep, unless he wish to do so, in the former

city. The more comfortable way is to remain at Antwerp the night of your arrival, and proceed next day. The journey is by no means fatiguing, or interesting; the portion of Belgium lying between Antwerp and Liège being anything but picturesque. The principal places at which you stop are Malines, Louvain, and Tirlemont: you go through a tunnel three quarters of a mile long, and have to travel the last league in an omnibus.

Before you start, I advise you to have your passport *visé* by the Prussian as well as the Belgian minister. They affect great strictness on this head at the frontier; it is therefore as well to be prepared.

Those who have not visited Brussels will probably leave Antwerp after a short inspection of the Cathedral, the Museum, etc. and push on as far as the capital, which is within an hour and a quarter's journey of that city, and equi-distant from Liège. To touch, however, upon the sights to be seen in Belgium is not the object of this work: I shall therefore hurry my reader through the dominions of King Leopold, and suppose him to have passed the bar which marks the frontiers, and comfortably established in one of the numerous hotels of Aix-la-Chapelle. For an account of this city, see table.

There are only three modes of proceeding hence to Cologne: by posting; in a hired carriage; or per diligence.

The price of the second is about 50 francs.

By diligence, 10 francs and a half.

The distance is 42 English miles, and is accomplished by the latter conveyance in 8 hours.

The roads in Germany are particularly good; the rate of posting about six miles an hour: beyond this you will find it difficult to urge your phlegmatic postilion.

The inns are good, but generally inferior to those in France and Belgium ; the charges rather higher, the cookery greasy, and the price of French wines an item of considerable expense to those who decline drinking the produce of the different Rhenish vineyards. The *vin ordinaire* of the country is a light hock, agreeable in summer, and often included in the price charged for a table d'hôte dinner. This public meal usually takes place at one o'clock. French, though spoken by all the better classes of society, is by no means generally understood by the lower orders.

Cologne is a very curious old town, and contains several buildings worth visiting (see table). Here for the first time you behold the majestic Rhine, which, taking it's rise in Switzerland, empties itself into the sea at a distance of 303 leagues (see table). From this point you may embark and proceed up the river,

The distances are.

From Cologne .	to	Bonn. . .	6 $\frac{3}{4}$ leagues.
Bonn. . .	“	Andernach. 10	“
Andernach	“	Coblentz. .	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ “
Coblentz .	“	Mayence. .	19 $\frac{1}{2}$ “
<hr/>			
		Total . .	41 $\frac{3}{4}$ leagues.

The packets which leave Mayence every Monday and Thursday morning at 6 o'clock, proceed from Dusseldorf the same night at half past 11 o'clock, and arrive, in consequence of their superior speed, in Rotterdam every Tuesday and Friday afternoon, which being the days previous to the departure of the powerful packets for London carrying Her Majesty's mails, belonging to the General

Steam Navigation Company, with which extensive establishment the Rhenish Company is in direct correspondence; passengers embracing this conveyance are enabled at their ease to reach London from Mayence in the short period of 72 hours\*. Direct tickets for London are to be obtained at all the Company's offices (from Mayence to Dusseldorf) at fares, from which a considerable reduction has been made from the usual rates. To passengers taking personal tickets for the journey out and home at once, a further enormous reduction is made of 50 % in the return fare, and they have moreover the privilege, in case of being, from circumstances or feeling, desirous of proceeding to or from London via Antwerp or Ostend instead of Rotterdam, to avail themselves during the season, without any increased charge, in any of the General Steam Navigation Company's packets which may ply on either of these stations. Carriages, Horses for London belonging to passengers are also booked direct by these conveyances, at reduced freights. Particular attention has been given by the directors of both Companies to the refreshments, which, as well as the accommodation, which will be found to be excellent : the wines of all sorts are of superior quality and at moderate prices.

For the information of travellers, who may feel desirous of proceeding to Wiesbaden or Frankfort, it may be observed, that elegant and superior carriages, holding three or four persons, may be had at Mayence and Frankfort at 7 florins (11s. 8d.), and at Biberich for Wiesbaden at 2 florins (3s. 4d.), for Schlangenbad at 4 florins (6s. 8d.), and for Langenschwalbach at 7 florins (11s. 8d.). At

\* I however strongly recommend those who have not visited Belgium to proceed via Antwerp or Ostend.

Biberich also, on the arrival of the packets, comfortable carriages leave for Wiesbaden at 24 kreutzer, or 7*d.* for each passenger.

The hours at which these packets pass the several towns are fixed as follows :

## UPWARDS.

Cologne.	, . . . . .	half past 7 A. M.
Bonn	. . . . .	10 "
Coblentz	. . . . .	6 P. M.

## DOWNWARDS.

Mayence.	. . . . .	6 A. M.
Coblentz.	. . . . .	11 "
Bonn.	. . . . .	2 P. M.
Cologne.	. . . . .	4 "

Though it takes two days to reach Mayence from Cologne, it only requires one to return.

The boats are very fine and well found in provisions ; the prices are by no means extravagant, and the company usually very good.

From Mayence the traveller will follow the Rhine by land. The following are the distances :

From Mayence	to	Frankfort . . .	8 leagues.
"	"	Worms . . .	10 "
"	"	Mannheim. . .	12 "
"	"	Spire. . . .	16 "
"	"	Landau . . .	20 "
"	"	Carlsruhe . . .	27 "
"	"	Baden . . . .	36 "
"	"	Strasbourg. . .	53 "

Those spots which I have considered as interesting to the traveller or antiquary are slightly sketched in the following pages; nor have I quite confined myself to the immediate banks of the Rhine, having thought it better to add a few of those towns situated *near* that river, to which the English principally resort. The list of them will be found in the general table of contents, arranged as they are supposed to be arrived at. This mode I have preferred to attempting a continuous chain of route, a chain which no traveller would feel himself bound to follow; each erratic Briton preferring rather to visit new scenes than again to travel over the beaten path laid down by the writer of an itinerary.

I subjoin a list of towns and villages between Cologne and Mayence.

Brussels, May 1839.

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## A LIST

OF THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND VILLAGES ON THE  
RHINE, BETWEEN COLOGNE AND MAYENCE.

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### LEFT BANK.

Deutz.  
Lulsdorf.  
Königswinter and the Seven  
Mountains.  
Unkel.  
Rocks of Erpel.  
Okkenfels.  
Linz.  
Hammerstein.  
Neuwied.  
Sain.  
Ehrenbreitstein.  
Lahnstein.  
Braubach.  
Liebenstein and Steinfels.  
Caub.  
Lorch.  
Rudesheim.  
Geissenheim.  
Johannisberg.  
Ellfeld.  
Biberich.  
Castel.

### RIGHT BANK.

Bonn.  
Godesberg.  
Rolandseck.  
Nonnenwerth.  
Oberwinter.  
Remagen.  
Sinzig.  
Breisig.  
Rheineck.  
Andernach.  
Wiessenthurm.  
Coblentz.  
Kreuzberg.  
Boppard.  
St.-Goar.  
Oberwesel.  
Bacharach.  
Mausethurm (ruin).  
Bingen.  
Nieder-Ingelheim.  
Mayence.



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## THE RHINE.

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This majestic river takes its rise in the country of the Grisons, beyond Mount St. Gothard, from three small springs, proceeding from three different mountains. These springs are called *Aua de Toma*, *Aua del Parlet*, and *Aua de Badus*. It is soon increased by a multitude of torrents, and falls into the Lake of Constance, which it crosses with great impetuosity for the space of six leagues, when it leaves it between the villages of Styger and Eschertz, and resumes its former name. A league below Schaffhausen is seen the famous *fall of the Rhine*. About five hundred paces above it the river is intersected by enormous masses of rock, rising above the surface of the water. It begins to foam, and the slope becoming more and more steep, it falls from rock to rock, dividing into a number of small branches, till it reaches the edge of an enormous rock, over an abyss of nearly eighty feet deep. In falling from this mass, it forms three different cascades : the most impetuous is that on the south side, which rushes across two rocks resembling pillars. The noise made by this fall may be heard, in the night, at two leagues distance. Six miles below the fall of Schaffhausen, the Rhine winds in various directions, forming two peninsulas; the first of which extends a considerable distance into the Thurgau, and is called Schwabens; on the second is the small town of Rheinau. The river then turns towards the east, and having continued some time in that

direction, turns towards the south; and passing several small places, reaches the village of Egghoff, opposite which the Thur falls into it. Thence it takes its course through a gorge in the mountains near Elisan, and after having washed the walls of the small town of Kaiserstuhl, and those of Zurzach, reaches the place where it forms the second or middle fall.

This second fall is occasioned by a ridge composed of rocks that cross the river, in which there is an aperture that leaves a free passage for the water when low, and is large enough for two small boats to pass abreast; but when (as it often happens in summer), the Rhine rises a considerable height, and passes above the rocks on either side of the opening, it causes such a fall, as to render the navigation impossible. A short distance from this fall the Wutach precipitates itself into the Rhine. Then the river directs its course towards Waldshut (five leagues below Schaffhausen) one of the four forest towns where the Black Forest commences. It then receives the Albe; and after passing several villages, reaches the small town of Hauenstein, two leagues from Waldshut. Two leagues from Hauenstein, is Laufenbourg; here the mountains of Jura, on entering the river, divide into two parts, which are connected by a bridge. About three hundred and thirty paces above the bridge, the Rhine rolls over large masses of stone, and as it approaches the bridge, becomes more and more intersected by the rocks on either side, between which it rushes with impetuous force, surmounting every obstacle.

Near Seckingen the Wehr falls into the Rhine, and the latter then directs its course towards Rheinfelden, the fourth and last of the forest towns, situated two leagues lower, where there is a third fall of water, called the Holl-

haken, or Gewild. A chain of rocks in the middle of the river, commencing a league above Rheinfelden, and extending as far beyond the bridge of the town, so much obstructs the course of the river, that the greatest care is necessary when boats are passing, as the space left open is not more than three feet wide. The effects of the fall, however, are not perceptible below the bridge, where the river becomes calm. The Rhine still continues to flow with impetuosity as far as Bale, which it crosses and divides into two parts, called the great and little town : below the first, the Birs falls into the Rhine. Some idea of the impetuosity of the river may be formed from the fact of the dyke of Bale being parallel with the summit of the cathedral of Strasbourg. It is now no longer obstructed by mountains, and pursues its course uninterruptedly to Strasbourg, and from thence to Mannheim.

After having received the waters of all the streams of the Vosges and the Black Forest, it meets those of the Neckar below Mannheim, descends through a delicious country as far as Mayence : there it receives the Mein, and flowing through the Paradise of Germany, situated in one of the finest valleys in Europe, it arrives at Bingen. Increased by the waters of the Moselle, which flows into it at Coblentz, it continues its course through the valley of Neuwied, and flows from Andernach to Bonn, between lofty and superb mountains. It washes the walls of Cologne, Dusseldorf, and Wesel, and at length enters Holland. There it divides itself into two branches, the right one preserving the name of *Rhine*, and the left taking that of *Wahal* or *Lech*. The former flows as far as Leyden, where its breadth does not exceed that of a large brook, and quietly empties itself into the sea. The Lech, after having received the Meuse, also throws itself into

the North Sea; and thus the Rhine falls into the Ocean, after a course upwards of 300 leagues.

### NAVIGATION.

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The Rhine is unnavigable for . . .	20	leagues.
"    navigable for small boats. . .	24	"
Good navigation, but irregular . . .	18	"
Navigation interrupted, difficult, and sometimes dangerous . . .	65	"
Grand regular navigation . . .	176 1/2	"
Total . . .	303 1/2	leagues.

### DISTANCES.

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From the source to Coire . . .	20	leagues.
"    to the Lake of Constance. . . . .	24	"
From the Lake to Constance . . .	9	"
"    Constance to Schaffhausen . . .	9	"
"    Schaffhausen to Bale. . . .	33	"
"    Bale to Strasbourg. . . .	32	"
"    Strasbourg to Neubourg. . .	15	"
"    Neubourg to Schroeck . . .	6	"
"    Schroeck to Mannheim . . .	18 1/2	"
"    Mannheim to Mayence. . . .	15 1/2	"
"    Mayence to Coblentz. . . .	19 3/4	"
"    Coblentz to Andernach . . .	5 1/4	"
"    Andernach to Cologne . . .	16 3/4	"
"    Cologne to Dusseldorf . . .	10 1/2	"
"    Dusseldorf to Wesel. . . .	14 1/2	"



From Wesel to Emmerich . . .	9 3/4	‘
‘ Emmerich to Nimeguen. . .	7	‘
‘ Nimeguen to Dort. . . .	24	‘
‘ Dort to the sea. . . . .	14	‘

Total. 303 1/2 leagues.

### AVERAGE BREADTH OF THE RHINE.

Near Stein on the lake of Constance.	250 to 300 feet.
At Schaffhouse. . . . .	340 ‘
At the cataract near Lauffen . .	300 ‘
Near Rheinfelden. . . . .	600 ‘
At Bale . . . . .	760 ‘
Between Strasbourg and Spire .	1000 to 1100 ‘
Near Mannheim. . . . .	1200 ‘
‘ Mayence. . . . .	1200 ‘
‘ Bieberich. . . . .	1500 ‘
‘ Ellweld—(Rheingau) . .	1800 ‘
Between Bingen and Coblentz. .	1150 ‘
‘ Coblentz and Neuwied .	1230 ‘
Near Neuwied. . . . .	1400 ‘
‘ Bonn. . . . .	1240 ‘
‘ Cologne. . . . .	1300 ‘
‘ Hittorf . . . . .	1570 ‘
‘ Dusseldorf . . . . .	1200 ‘
‘ Wesel. . . . .	1500 ‘
‘ Emmerich . . . . .	2150 ‘

The surface of the Rhine is calculated at about 3508 square leagues.

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## AIX-LA-CHAPELLE.

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The population of Aix-la-Chapelle, which in the time of it's prosperity exceeded 100,000 inhabitants, is at present reduced to about 38,000.

The mineral waters of this town rendered it celebrated in the earliest periods; the Eburii had a settlement near the place where it now stands. It was known to the Romans under the name of *Aquis Grani*; it's occupation by that people is attested by the numerous relics discovered in the neighbourhood, and by the remains of ancient baths continually found in digging. Pepin III, King of the Franks, resided here in 754. It is to Charlemagne, however, that the city owes its prosperity: it was the favourite residence of that great monarch, who founded the cathedral, and spared neither labour nor expense in order to embellish the town. He raised it to the rank of second city in his Empire (Rome being the first), and made it the capital of his dominions north of the Alps, appointing it the place of coronation for his successors. Charlemagne died here in 814. Aix-la-Chapelle continued an imperial residence until the reign of Frederick II; and attained great celebrity by it's manufactures, especially by that of cloth, for which it is still renowned. In 1224, the town suffered considerably from an accidental conflagration; it was however soon restored, but underwent a similar calamity twelve years afterwards. In 1248, William, Count of Holland, who had been named Emperor of Germany by

Innocent IV, after the excommunication of Frederick II by that Pontiff, presented himself before Aix-la-Chapelle at the head of 200,000 men : the city defended itself for twelve months against this mighty army ; but the garrison, being reduced to the last extremities of famine, were at length forced to capitulate. In 1277, William, Count of Juliers, made a fruitless attempt to take the town by surprise ; and paid for his enterprise with the loss of his life. Charles V was crowned here in 1520. The religious dissensions occasioned by the Reformation rose to a great height in the town ; the Emperor Matthias was obliged to remove the ceremony of his coronation to Frankfort. From this period the political importance of Aix-la-Chapelle considerably diminished ; it was taken and retaken several times during the Thirty Years war. In 1656, the town was a third time ravaged by fire ; nearly 5,000 houses were destroyed by this conflagration. In 1668 a treaty was concluded here between France and Spain, by which Flanders was assigned to the former power, and Franche-Comté to the latter. In 1748, Aix-la-Chapelle was again selected as the theatre of diplomatic negotiations ; at which a general peace was signed between the belligerent powers of Europe. Under the French empire the town formed part of the department of the Roer. In 1815, it was finally attached to the dominions of the King of Prussia. In 1818, a congress was again held here, at which the Emperors of Austria and Russia, and the ambassadors sent from George IV and Louis XVIII, decided on the evacuation of France by the allied armies.

The *Cathedral* owes its origin to Charlemagne. The following is a translation of the decree issued by that monarch, commanding the construction of the sacred edifice.

\* "You, our fathers, brothers, and friends, who take an interest in the glory of our reign, know what occurred to us when, having been one day to hunt according to our usual custom, and having missed our way in the woods and got separated from our suite, we found ourselves in this place, which has received the name of Aix from its mineral sources, we there discovered some hot baths, and also a palace built long ago. Seeing these places in ruins, I caused them to be restored; and, having discovered in the forest, under the feet of the horse on which I was mounted, springs of hot water, I erected on the spot a monastery of precious marble in honour of St. Mary, with all the care and magnificence of which I was capable; so that, by the Divine assistance, this work has attained a point of perfection which nothing can equal. Having therefore completed this magnificent undertaking (which, by the grace of God, has surpassed my most sanguine expectations,) I have collected from different regions and countries, and principally from Greece, many relics of apostles, martyrs, confessors and virgins, in order that under their protection my empire may be more and more strengthened, and that we may obtain the pardon of our sins.

"Moreover, from the devotion which I have always had for this place and for the sacred relics which it contains, I have persuaded Pope Leo to come and consecrate this church. His Holiness is accompanied by the cardinals from Rome, a great number of bishops from Italy and Gaul, abbots of all orders, and a multitude of other ecclesiastics; besides the nobility, dukes, marquesses, earls,

\* This document is literally translated. The pronoun "I" is in the original as above, though the edict begins with "we".



and grandees of our states, from Italy, Saxony, Bavaria, Germany, and France. I have obtained from them that this place should become a royal residence, the capital of Transalpine Gaul; that the monarchs our successors in the empire, having been here duly initiated and crowned, should afterwards exercise their royal and imperial functions in the city of Rome, freely and without opposition."

The consecration by Pope Leo III, to which the foregoing document alludes, took place in 804. Tradition says that "three hundred and sixty-five archbishops and bishops were to be present at the solemnity; but unluckily two were missing, and there is no knowing what might have resulted if two reverend prelates of Tongres, quietly reposing in their graves at Maestricht, had not been so kind as to walk out and supply the vacant seats at the ceremony.

The original building was destroyed by the Normans, and rebuilt in its present form by the Emperor Otho III, in conformity with the ancient plan. It is of an octagonal shape, forty-eight feet in diameter, with a double gallery round it, communicating with the choir, in which is the principal altar. The choir was built in 1353, and is a fine specimen of Gothic architecture: it contains a most splendid pulpit, presented by the Emperor Henry II., ornamented with carvings in ivory, gold, and precious stones; this is concealed by a wooden case, which the sacristan will remove if desired. Over the altar is an image of the Virgin, the gift of Mary Queen of Scots.

A large slab of marble under the centre of the dome, inscribed with the words "*Carolo Magno*," covers the tomb in which once reposed the remains of Charlemagne. Suspended over the tomb is an immense chandelier of bronze gilt, made in the shape of an imperial crown, pre-

sented to the cathedral by the Emperor Frederick Barbarossa. The vault was opened by the Emperor Otho III, in the year 997; the body of Charlemagne was found seated in a marble chair as if alive, clothed in his imperial robes, bearing the sceptre in his hands, and on his knees a golden volume of the Gospels. These relics were all removed to Vienna, and were afterwards always used at the coronation of the German Emperors: the throne, however, has been lately restored to the cathedral of Aix-la-Chapelle, after having appeared at the coronation of thirty-six Emperors. There are fine specimens of painted glass in many of the chapels. The pictures contained in the cathedral are not remarkable: some, however, are deserving of notice, such as a Dead Christ, by Perrugino, a Crucifixion, by Albert Durer, the Raising of the Siege of Vienna, by Breda, and a colossal portrait of Charlemagne, with the inscription: "*Adam Bommidt me fecit, anno 1653.*" The gates of the cathedral which are of bronze, are supposed to have belonged to the original building.

The body of Charlemagne was removed in 1165 by Frederick Barbarossa, and deposited in a sarcophagus, at the west end of the church. This sarcophagus is sculptured in alto-relievo, with the mythological fable of the Rape of Proserpine, and has been generally considered a genuine antique, though M. Lenoir has pronounced it to be a mere copy. As to the body of Charlemagne, there is no vestige remaining in the sarcophagus; portions of the hero's remains have been constantly taken away as holy relics; some of them however are still preserved in the cathedral.

The most important part of the curiosities of this church are the extraordinary relics contained in the treasury. They form two classes, the *grandes reliques* and

the *petites reliques* : amongst the latter are the skull of Charlemagne, and his arm-bone, both taken, it is said, from his grave, and the only fragments of his body remaining in the church; his ivory hunting-horn, made from an elephant's tooth sent to him by Haroun Alraschid; it is ornamented with gold, and inscribed with the words "Mein! Ein!" a locket containing the Virgin's hair, and a piece of the true cross (the two latter relics were found attached to the neck of Charlemagne, who had always worn them while alive); the leather girdle of Christ, on which may still be seen the impression of Charlemagne's seal; a point of one of the nails of the cross; the sponge which was filled with vinegar on the day of the crucifixion; the arm of Simeon, on which he bore the infant Jesus; some manna from the wilderness; some bits of Aaron's rod, etc., etc. The *grandes reliques* are held so sacred, that they are only shown publicly once every seven years, from the 10th to the 24th of July. Formerly pilgrims flocked from all parts of Europe to enjoy the sight of these sacred objects; in the year 1496, it is said that nearly 150,000 persons arrived at Aix-la-Chapelle in one day for that pious purpose; and as lately as 1832, the last time they were exhibited, the number of devout visitors exceeded 4,000. These relics, which are kept in a splendid shrine of silver gilt, enriched with precious stones, and adorned with representations of the Virgin and Child of the twelve Apostles, were presented to Charlemagne by the Patriarch of Jerusalem, and Haroun Alraschid, and consist of the chemise worn by the Virgin at the nativity; the swaddling-clothes in which Jesus was wrapped; the cloth on which the head of John the Baptist was laid; and the scarf worn by our Saviour at his crucifixion.

The only other church worthy of observation is that of *St-Nicholas*, which contains three pictures relating to the Crucifixion, supposed to be by Diepenbeek, the favourite pupil of Rubens, though some attribute the Descent from the Cross to Vandyke.

The *Town Hall* (Rathhaus), in the market-place, is a venerable structure, built in 1353, and which, though belonging to no regular order of architecture, presents an imposing appearance; the tower flanking it on the east is called Granus, and is supposed to be a Roman monument. This building occupies the site of the palace in which Charlemagne was born, and was the place of meeting of the two Congresses of 1748 and 1818 : in the grand saloon, in which the conferences were held, are shown portraits of the sovereigns and plenipotentiaries who were present at them.

In the middle of the market-place is a fountain, surmounted by a bronze statue of Charlemagne. It is supposed to have been erected at the same time as the Town Hall.

The *New Theatre* is a large handsome building, situated between the Boulevard and the street leading to Borcette. It has a handsome Ionic portico, forming the centre of a façade, 85 feet wide. The interior is fitted up with good taste, and is calculated to hold 1,500 spectators. The price of admission is very moderate; the performances consist of German operas. The theatre was finished in 1825.

The two great attractions which now draw visitors to this city are the mineral waters, used both externally and internally, and the Redoute, where roulette and rouge et noir are played day and night.— This establishment being open to all and covering stakes from two francs upwards,

is the great resort of strangers. Ladies often play, nor is it an uncommon sight to see the table surrounded by fair gamblers, whose pretty and anxious faces strangely contrast with the cold and stoney look of the professional croupiers. — A police officer in plain clothes is always present to see fair play and prevent any scene of squabbling or riot.

The medical qualities of the waters as a beverage have already been too well described and are too generally known for me to touch upon them. The effect of the douche baths, is often miraculous. The principal Inns are the Grand Monarque, the Crown, and the Four Seasons. For cheapness I can recommend the Rheinischen Hof. At the first of these the table d'hôte is particularly good.

The hour of almost every public table is one o'clock, the charges somewhat dearer than in Belgium, more moderate than in France. Calculation is easy to an Englishmen, since the thaler approaches closely to our shilling, is indeed almost the same.

The air of this city is strongly impregnated with sulphur, the environs are superb; in summer there is a constant round of gaiety, especially during the races which usually take place during the first week in September.

Aix-la-Chapelle is about 28 miles from Spa.

COLOGNE is built, in the form of a crescent, on the left bank of the Rhine, which here forms a bay one league and a half in extent. The length of the city, from the tower of Bayenthurm to that called Thürmchen (turret), is nearly a league. It's latitude is N. 50° 35' and it's longitude E. 4° 55', reckoning from the meridian of Paris. It is 34 leagues from Mayence, 107 from Berlin, 184 from Vienna, 42 from Brussels, and 94 from Paris. The population is estimated at 63,000 inhabitants.

This city owes its origin to a Roman entrenchment established by Marcus Agrippa. This camp formed the capital of the Ubii, who first lived on the right bank of the Rhine, and afterwards passed over to the left. The Emperor Claudius formed it into a Roman colony at the suggestion of his wife Agrippina, who was born here during the campaigns of her father Germanicus; and from her it received the name of *Colonia Agrippina*. Under her patronage it underwent considerable improvements; many remarkable monuments were erected, aqueducts formed, and it's extent considerably augmented. Vitellius was here proclaimed Emperor; and here also Trajan filled the office of imperial legate, at the time when he was suddenly recalled to share the Roman sway with Nerva.

Cologne continued to be the capital of Rhenish Gaul till the year 462, when the Franks gained possession of the country. Clovis was proclaimed King here in 508; and Pepin, son of Charles Martel, was Duke of Cologne previous to his becoming sovereign of France. The first bishop was named Maternus; the time when he lived is uncertain: but the first prelate who took the title of archbishop was Agilolph II, in the year 747. Otho the Great, Emperor of Germany, united Cologne to his dominions in the 10th century: he granted it numerous privileges, and entrusted it's government to his brother Bruno, Duke of Lorraine, who was also archbishop of Cologne.

Several contests subsequently took place between the inhabitants of Cologne and it's prelates, in one of which an archbishop lost his life. The wealthy citizens were jealous of their privileges, and frequently attempted to wrest the administrative authority from the hands of their episcopal governors: while the latter, following the example set by the ambitious and turbulent pontiff Gregory VII., endea-

voured in many instances to infringe on the rights of their subjects.

The situation of Cologne being highly favourable to commerce, it made a conspicuous figure in the middle ages, when it was the chief support of the powerful Hanseatic league. Its mercantile prosperity may be dated from the end of the twelfth century, when archbishop Philip of Heinsberg considerably enlarged the city, by destroying the old wall, in order to include in the new one, eight churches which were situated outside, and to give room for the increasing population. This wall is surmounted by eighty-three towers, many of which are in ruins, and has thirteen large gates.

Cologne continued to flourish during the whole of the middle ages : at one time it was able to supply 30,000 men capable of bearing arms. Some idea of its opulence may be deduced from the fact that sixty-nine convents, (eleven of which were of noble ladies), nineteen parish churches, and forty-nine chapels, were supported by the riches and piety of its inhabitants.

Superstition and bad government in some measure diminished the prosperity of Cologne during the 15th century. The first injurious act of intolerance, was the persecution and expulsion of the Jews, in 1425. An insurrection having taken place a few years afterwards amongst the clothweavers, the magistrates caused 1,700 looms to be burnt ; in consequence of this ill-judged severity, the proprietors quitted the city and founded manufactories in the neighbouring towns. In 1618; all the Protestants were expelled from Cologne, and settled at Muhlheim, Dusseldorf, Crefeld, etc. These persecutions, by depriving Cologne of its most industrious inhabitants, ruined the trade of the city and considerably diminished the population.

In 1642, Mary de Medicis, widow of Henry IV., and mother of Louis XIII. of France, having been banished from that country by the intrigues of Richelieu, died at Cologne in great poverty.

Cologne rapidly diminished in importance; when the French took it in 1794, it contained 12,000 mendicants, who had particular stations, which they left as an inheritance to their children, whom they instructed in all the arts of deceit and assumed infirmities capable of deluding charitable persons. The Russians entered the city in 1814. It is at present the seat of administration for the Dutchies of Cleves, Berg, and Juliers.

Although the appearance of the city of Cologne, at the distance of three or four miles, is striking and magnificent, yet it is far from being a handsome town, the streets being narrow, irregular, and dirty. Many public buildings are, however, highly deserving of notice; no town possesses so many antiquities and religious curiosities; but of the numerous monasteries and convents which were it's boast during the middle ages, and which contained the tenth part of its population, some have been destroyed in order to give place to constructions of more general utility, while others, sharing the fate of many religious edifices of that nature, have been appropriated to far different purposes. Cologne, like many other ecclesiastical cities of the middle ages, presents an aspect of solitude and departed prosperity which produces a melancholy impression on the mind of the beholder.

One of the greatest curiosities in this city is the Cathedral. Although unfinished, this building may be considered one of the most splendid monuments of Gothic architecture in Europe. It was planned by Archbishop Englebert of Berg, and commenced by his successor,



Conrad of Hochstetten, in 1248. The work was carried on till 1499.

This edifice is built in the form of a cross; the arches are supported by a quadruple row of sixty-four columns; making upwards of 100, including the semi-columns and those of the portico. The four principal ones in the middle are thirty feet in circumference, each of the others, is surmounted by a capital differing from the rest. The two towers, which were intended to be 500 feet high, remain unfinished; the northern is not more than twenty-one feet above the level of the ground, the other is little more than half the intended height. In the latter is the great bell, which weighs 25,000 pounds, and requires twelve men to put it in motion. At the top there may still be seen the crane used in raising the stones; it has remained where it was originally placed three hundred years ago, and is protected from the effects of the air by a slate shed. This tower commands a fine view of the city of Cologne and adjacent country.

The choir of the church and the chapels surrounding alone have been finished. The columns in the nave support a ceiling, consisting of mere planks, covered with slates. There is a beautiful marble reading-desk in the choir, the grand altar is covered with a superb slab of black marble. It is also ornamented with two modern statues, of Mary and Peter, carved in wood, and painted white. In the middle there is a tabernacle, decorated with seven columns, which are of white marble, fluted, and superbly ornamented with capitals and cornices. This altar replaces a *chef-d'œuvre* of art, destroyed some years ago. It consisted of an antique monument, of the greatest perfection, carved in harmony with the rest of the building; it was a plain table, supported by

black feet, and covered with an abacus, the sides of which were ornamented with figures in demi-relief, of white marble. The walls of the sanctuary were occupied on one side by a majestic tabernacle, and on the other by several rows of high seats; on the four corners of the altar were four bronze columns supported by genii. This astonishing work was considered a noble specimen of ancient German architecture; it was broken up in 1769, at the suggestion of some ignorant members of the chapter.

The two tombs in the choir, containing the bodies of the two brothers, Adolphus and Anthony, Counts of Schauenburg and Archbishops of Cologne, are ornamented with figures of white marble, with foliage in demi-relief.

The walls of the choir are covered with tapestry, the designs of which were taken from drawings by Rubens. The paintings on the windows in the interior of the body, and in the north side of the nave, are also well worthy of attention. The stone statues of the twelve apostles, clothed in robes embroidered in gold, are considered beautiful specimens of ancient German sculpture.

No charge is made for seeing the interior of the Cathedral, but if you wish to inspect the celebrated relics which it contains, you must give your Cicerone a sum equivalent to twelve shillings. You will however be amply rewarded by the articles exhibited and by the explanations afforded by your guide. The most renowned curiosity is the tomb of the Three Kings, who, it is said, worshipped our Saviour; this splendid shrine is constructed of marble, and is of the Ionic order; it was built by the elector Maximilian Henry of Bavaria.

After the taking and destruction of Milan in 1162, the Emperor Frederick Barbarossa presented to Archbishop

Reinold of Cologne, who had accompanied him in his expedition, the bones of the three Magi; these relics were deposited in the chapel at Cologne, in 1170, together with the remains of the martyrs, Felix, Nabor, and Gregory of Spoleto. During the occupation of Cologne by the French army, in 1794, this tomb was robbed of a great part of its treasure. It was originally divided, as may still be seen, into three parts: the lower part, which is the most spacious, contained the bones of the Three Kings, whose heads were placed separately in the middle; on the lid of this compartment are their three names, formed by rubies, *Gaspar, Melchior, Balthasar*. These heads were ornamented with very valuable gold crowns, each of which weighed six pounds, and richly adorned with precious stones. In the part immediately above, were the bodies of St. Felix and St. Nabor, and in the upper portion, the bones of St. Gregory. The heads of the three latter were contained in silver busts, which were used to ornament the altar on feast days. The chest which contained the above-mentioned relics was ornamented with bas-reliefs, representing arches, supported by small columns, and enamelled with great beauty. All the inscriptions were in Latin, and the letters in gold, on a ground of blue enamel. The cornices and borders were ornamented with a great number of precious stones, pearls, and other gems.

The members of the chapters of Cologne, having fled to Aremberg, in Westphalia, on the approach of the French in 1794, took with them a great part of these treasures which had been for six centuries the objects of general veneration; in 1804, they returned to Cologne and replaced them; but the sculptures had been much injured in the carriage, and some of them wholly destroyed. The

gold letters on blue enamel had been effaced; the precious stones which ornamented the cornices had been lost or broken, and some probably stolen. The consequence was, that in order to restore the chest of relics to its original state, these superb crowns and gems were replaced by gilt metal and counterfeit stones, although several wealthy inhabitants of Cologne contributed real gems of great value. The workmanship, however, is excellent; it was carried on under the direction of professor Walraff; it would be difficult to produce a more complete illusion.

Before the chapel of the Three Kings are the tombs of the Archbishops of the house of Bavaria; their monuments and epitaphs decorate the walls, which are covered with marble. The remains of Mary de Medicis are likewise deposited in this place; her tomb was the only monument which the French invaders respected. In the chapels around the choir may be seen the tomb of Archbishop Philip of Heinsberg, the bronze statue of Conrad of Hochstetten, who laid the foundation of the cathedral, and the silver coffin of St. Englebert, the chasing of which is much admired. There is also an old picture representing the Adoration of the Magi, painted by Philip Kalff, in 1406.

Close to the eighth pillar, on the left side of the choir, there is a staircase which leads to the library of the cathedral, and to the hall called *Goldene Kammer* (Golden Chamber). The library formerly contained a fine collection of books, and a great number of manuscripts of the time of Charlemagne, all of which were taken away during the Revolution. The doors of the library are curiously carved, the wardrobes contain the dresses of the priests. The golden chamber, on the side of the library, likewise contained a treasury, with numerous curiosities, before the

invasion of the French amongst these were several beautiful chandeliers, a superb box richly ornamented with diamonds, a gilt cross decorated with the same precious gems, the statues of the twelve Apostles, in silver gilt, etc. These treasures were carried to Aremberg; they were partly restored in 1804.

Many attempts have been made, at different periods, to complete the cathedral; but all have met with some interruption, either, from want of funds, unexpected war, or other causes. The name of the original architect has been buried in oblivion; this circumstance, added to the former, has given rise to the following extraordinary legend.

In the year 1248, Archbishop Conrad of Hochstetten, wishing to erect a cathedral at Cologne, commanded the most able architect in that city to furnish him with the design of an edifice which should surpass all other buildings of that nature, in Germany and France. One day the architect, after rambling on the banks of the Rhine, his mind occupied with the thoughts of his undertaking, sat down, and began tracing on the sand, the different plans which presented themselves to his imagination. The sun was on the point of setting; and as it's last rays were reflected on the waters of the Rhine, the idea struck him how properly consecrated to the purposes of religion an edifice would be, were the spires of such a height as to retain the last beams of that glorious luminary, long after the town and the river had been plunged in darkness. At a small distance from him sat a little old man who appeared to eye him with peculiar attention. The architect, having at length concluded a plan to his satisfaction, cried out, "Aye, that's it!" the stranger muttered in an under tone, "Aye, that's it; that is the

cathedral of Strasbourg." He was right; the artist thought he was inspired with a novel idea, but it was only his memory which reflected what he had already seen. Each time that he had completed in his mind's eye a plan which answered his desires, the intruder repeated in a mocking tone, "Mayence, Amiens," or some other town famous for its cathedral. At last becoming fatigued with his jeering, the architect exclaimed, "You appear to know how to criticise the works of others, I should like to see *your* performance!" The old man made no reply, but continued his sarcasms: this piqued the builder, who presented him with his stick, which the other accepted, and instantly began tracing some lines upon the sand with such an air of profound intelligence and ability, that the architect was confounded, and asked him if he was of the same profession as himself. The little gentleman returned the stick to the artist before he had finished his design; neither threats nor promises could induce him to complete it; our artist now began to suspect that he had no ordinary character to deal with, and was confirmed in this belief when the stranger assured him there was but one means of obtaining his wishes, and that was, by delivering over his soul to him for all eternity! The artist uttered a loud cry, made a sign of the cross, and the Devil (for it was no less a personage) immediately disappeared, while the poor man swooned with fright.

When he recovered his faculties, (which was not for some time) he found himself stretched upon the sand; he rose with precipitation, and returned to his house. His female servant (who has been his nurse), seeing him agitated, asked him the reason of his returning so late; he made her no reply. She served the supper; he could not eat. He retired to rest; his dreams presented again to

his view his singular interview with the demon, and the admirable plan which the latter had commenced. The next morning, he began to trace towers, portals, and aisles, but all to no purpose : it was not the plan which he had seen, and nothing less would satisfy him.

The following evening he returned to the place where he had seen the devil. He again found him, tracing designs with a wand ; the lines which he drew seemed to be of fire, and crossed each other in every direction : yet in the midst of this apparent confusion, the architect recognized forms of towers, portals, and Gothic windows, which, after shining for an instant, vanished into darkness. Lucifer then again asked him whether he consented to the proposal he had made, and at the same moment drew, in characters of fire, the sketch of a portico which he immediately effaced : the unfortunate artist, transported at the sight, promised to meet the demon the following midnight !

The next day, as may well be supposed, was passed by our artist in serious meditation. To ease his mind, he communicated his adventure to his old nurse, who was unable by any argument to dissuade him from his desperate design : the thoughts of erecting an edifice which should hand down his name with glory to the remotest posterity, overcame in him the prospect of eternal damnation. The nurse consulted her confessor : the latter, who also looked forward with impatience to the completion of so admirable a cathedral, but desirous of rescuing its author from his deplorable destiny, presented the old woman with a silver relic, belonging to one of St. Ursula's eleven thousand virgins, with directions to her master to gain possession of the wonderful plan, and then to drive the Devil away by the virtue of the sacred relic, previous to signing any engagement with him.

At the appointed hour, the architect provided with the talisman, attended at the place of meeting, where he found Satan, no longer concealed under the disguise of an old man, but invested with all the attributes of his diabolical character. As soon as he had received the plan from his hands, he displayed the relic, and ordered him to depart in the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost : "I am vanquished," said the demon ; but I shall have my revenge, in spite of your priestcraft and relics : the cathedral, of which you have stolen the plan from me, shall never be finished ; and as to you, your soul shall not be damned, but your name shall be effaced from the memory of man, and you shall die forgotten and unknown." Having said this, the Devil disappeared.

The building of the cathedral was commenced. As the architect gazed on it's progress, he hoped that the predictions of Satan would not be accomplished, as to his name, he determined to have it engraved on a brass plate fixed in the portal. But his expectations were vain : the work was interrupted by the dissensions between the Archbishop and the inhabitants of Cologne ; the artist died suddenly, and his decease was attended with circumstances that made the people suppose that the Devil had hastened it. Since that time, all the attempts to rebuild the cathedral have failed from divers causes ; nor have antiquarians ever been able to discover who was the original architect. The building has remained unfinished, and the name of the builder buried in obscurity.

The *Church of St. Ursula*, in the midst of an ancient cloister, is remarkable for it's relation to the history of that saint and her 11,000 virgins. The legend is as follows. Dionest, who reigned in England about the year 220, was united to a very virtuous princess named



Daria ; they were patterns of conjugal affection, and enjoyed the greatest felicity ; one circumstance alone was wanting to their happiness : they had no children, and were constantly imploring Heaven to grant them a family. At length Daria gave birth to a daughter, who from her earliest infancy consecrated herself to God and swore before his altars to devote herself to him alone. But as Ursula, for such was her name, was daily increasing in beauty, and the fame of her virtues had penetrated into the most remote countries. Agrippinus, a German prince, sent to ask her in marriage for his son. Dionest, who had beheld with regret the decision which his daughter had taken, was obliged to reject the offer ; but the deputies from Agrippinus, not losing all hopes, remained some time longer at the court of Britain. One night, as the king could not sleep, tormented by the vexation which his daughter's resolution caused him, an angel appeared to him, assuring him that Ursula's marriage would be sanctioned by God, and urging him to hasten her departure for Germany. Dionest determining that his daughter should have an escort suitable to her rank, caused her to be accompanied by eleven thousand virgins of the first families in Great Britain. On the day of their departure, this fair multitude, with the princess at their head, all clothed in white, assembled on the shore, singing hymns. Before embarking, Ursula exhorted her companions to be of good courage and not to fear the sea, but God only ; and as she had received the gift of every science from above, she instructed them in the art of manœuvring vessels, and sent all the seamen out of the ships in which she and her train were about to sail. Under the direction of Ursula, the fleet left the British shores, and after a few days navigation, entered the Rhine and advanced up the

river as far as Cologne. The Roman prefect, Aquilinus, who governed that city in the name of the Emperor, received Ursula and her companions with the greatest attention ; but their design being to make a pilgrimage to Rome, they again embarked, and proceeded up the Rhine to Bale, where they were received with equal honours by Pantulus, another Roman prefect. Leaving their ships at Bale, they crossed the Alps on foot, under the escort of Pantulus, who was desirous of accompanying such holy maidens to the capital of christendom. On their arrival at Rome, they were baptized by Pope Cyriacus ; after visiting the tombs of the holy apostles, they prepared to return to the borders of the Rhine, while Cyriacus, as the chronicle asserts, renouncing the papal chair, accompanied them with a great part of his clergy. The eleven thousand virgins were met at Mayence by Coman, the son of Agrippinus, Ursula's intended. The sight of his beautiful bride and of her train ; the solemn appearance of the Roman pontiff and his holy companions, while it inspired him with the most violent love for Ursula, filled his breast with doubts and scruples, and renouncing the superstitions of his barbarous kindred, he embraced the christian religion ; after which the immense company proceeded to Cologne. Scarcely had they arrived in that city, when a horde of Goths attacked and took it, and the eleven thousand virgins were put to death in the most cruel manner ; Cyriacus and his clergy shared the same fate, while Coman and Ursula were reserved by the barbarians for the crowning scene of this horrible massacre.

The painting over the grand altar, representing the death of the two latter, is by C. Schütt ; whatever may be thought of the execution of this piece, the conception of the artist was good. Coman, pierced with wounds,

appears to seek from the eyes of his betrothed the courage to meet death as a Christian ; there is, however, more of love than of resignation depicted in his features ; but Ursula, saint-like, detached from all earthly passions, seems to mock at death, and her only thought appears to be to inspire Coman by her example. This dismal history is represented in fifteen pictures in the choir, which are copies of the originals ; these were taken to Paris, but have been restored since the peace. In one of the chapels is a Holy Family, copied from Raphael, and an Archangel, from the same great master ; the originals are at Paris. But the sight which strikes you the most is that of the numerous bones with which the church is filled, and which are curiously disposed in glass cases and frames of various sizes. Some of these cases contain 24, and others from 90 to 100, skulls. On the right side, near the entrance, is an apartment called *goldene kammer* ( golden chamber ), in which are preserved the heads of many of the martyred virgins. The tomb of Ursula is in a chapel near the choir. The saint is of white marble, in a recumbent posture, with her hands joined in the attitude of prayer ; a white dove is reposing at her feet. It is said that while St. Cunibert was performing mass, a dove came and fluttered round him, and, alighting on the ground, began to scratch the earth with its beak ; on digging at this spot, the body of St. Ursula was discovered. Some persons account for the legend by asserting that Ursula was not accompanied by *eleven thousand* virgins, but by one single maiden, whose name was *Undecimilla* ; while others reject the whole as an absurd fable, from the circumstance that vessels capable of conveying such a company could not proceed up the Rhine as far as Cologne. Be this as it may, the cicerone relates the

tragical history with the greatest simplicity, and sincerely believes that the bones he exhibits are those of St. Ursula and her eleven thousand virgins.

*The Church of St.-Mary* of the capitol is situated in the district where the Roman Capitol formerly stood. It was founded by Plectrude, wife of Pepin of Heristal ; the statue of the princess may still be seen on the wall behind the choir ; her tomb, which has a Latin inscription on it is in the church. Opposite this tomb is that of St. Ida, a relation of Plectrude, and the first abbess of the convent. The upper part of the choir, and the colonnade, were built in the eighth century ; but the greater part of the church, particularly the top of the nave, appears to have been reconstructed in the fourteenth, the church having suffered much about that period, from the invasion of the Normans. There are several pictures from the ancient church of St. Martin, amongst which are some by A. Braun, an artist who was contemporary with Rubens ; it has likewise a superb organ, made by the celebrated König, of Cologne, who also made the one at Nimeguen. It was in the convent, which once formed part of this church, that Mary de Medicis passed the last moments of her life.

*The Church of St.-Peter* is very ancient ; it was built on the ruins of a Roman temple, the vestibule of which still exists. Rubens, who was baptized in this church on St.-Peter's day, composed for it his beautiful picture of the crucifixion of that apostle, which has always been considered one of his *chefs-d'œuvre*. Hideous as is the subject of this picture, it is impossible to look at it without delight ; it displays all the matchless excellence for which that great artist was distinguished. The functionaries of the church, who were no judges of painting,

and who preferred money to the productions of art, determined to send it back. Rubens, indignant at the slight value placed on his work, offered, it is said, to redeem his picture for two thousand eight hundred crowns; this convinced them of the treasure they possessed, and they kept the picture. This painting was taken away by the French in 1804, and conveyed to Paris, but it has been since restored, together with a copy of it ( of the same size ) done by a Prussian artist while the original was at the Louvre. It is only exhibited on *fête* days and great occasions; it is usually concealed from view by a curtain, and can only be seen upon paying a trifling fee. The house in which Rubens was born, distinguished by his portrait hanging over the door, is at no great distance from this church.

The *Church of St.-Géréon and of the Martyrs*, was built by archbishop Anno in 1066, on the spot formerly occupied by a temple erected by St. Helena. This church is one of the finest in Cologne; its cupola with three galleries is a grand and astonishing work. St. Géréon and his brave warriors are buried here. The heads of these martyrs may be seen in the church. In a vault called *crypta*, underneath, are two chapels, the floors of which are in ancient mosaic work. The two pictures on the side of the altars, at the entrance of the church, are by C. Schütt and Geldorf, two artists of Cologne.

The *Church of St. Cunibert*, near the Rhine, is a large building. The altar is in imitation of the grand altar of St. Peter's at Rome. The door is ornamented with carvings in the style of the 11th century. The tomb of St. Cunibert, which was formerly celebrated for its antique ornaments, was greatly injured during the occupation of Cologne by the French.

The *Church of the Apostles*, near the New Square, is likewise a superb monument of ancient German architecture of the 11th or 12th century, it has been partly disfigured by modern improvements.

The *Church of the Assumption* ( originally the church of the Jesuits ) is not remarkable for the beauty of it's architecture, but the interior is decorated with rich ornaments, amongst others a superb bench of white marble for the communicants, with arabesques and bas-reliefs. Near the grand altar are several pictures painted by Schütt. The walls of the choir are embellished with figures of the twelve apostles. There are also several cases containing skulls.

The *Ancient Convent of the Dominicans*, which is now in ruins, contains the tomb of Albert the Great, one of the most celebrated philosophers of the middle ages. They still show you some of his manuscripts, his rochet, and other paraphernalia which are said to have belonged to him.

Albert the Great enjoyed an immense celebrity during his life time, and a still greater one after his death. Many works were attributed to him which he never wrote; and productions brought out under his name which would not otherwise have obtained any success. He is said to have searched for the philosopher's stone, and to have constructed a machine resembling a man, which served him as an oracle, and explained the most difficult problems. He is also the subject of many miraculous legends. It is related, for instance, that he made so little progress in his studies, that in a fit of despair he determined to abandon his cloister, persuaded that his capacity would never be equal to the erudition expected from a man of his vocation; when the Virgin Mary suddenly appeared

to him, and asked him in which he most wished to excel, philosophy or theology? On his choosing the former the Virgin assured him that he should be superior to all his contemporaries in philosophical knowledge, but that as a punishment for his having selected that gift in preference to divinity, he should turn heavy and stupid towards the decline of his life. Soon after this interview, he became possessed of astonishing science, so much so that his fame as a professor extended into different countries; but towards the end of his life, his mental powers considerably declined, and he felt convinced that the prediction of the Virgin was fulfilled.

The second miracle was his having been changed into a philosopher, and afterwards from a philosopher into an ass; but this was in all probability an invention of some of his enemies, who were jealous of his superior abilities.

The third miracle was his turning winter into summer. The legend tells us that William, Earl of Holland and king of the Romans, having come to Cologne on the day of the festival of the Three Kings; Albert the Great, desirous of entertaining him in a manner worthy of his high rank, conducted him into a garden, in which the prince was not a little surprised, instead of leafless trees and paths covered with snow, to behold the verdure of spring, and to hear the birds singing on the trees; the beauty of the scene being heightened by the contrast afforded by the bleak and winterly appearance of the surrounding scenery.

By a fourth miracle, the body of Albert, is said, to have been preserved from corruption, so that it was found to be as fresh three centuries after his interment as on the day of his decease.

The real history of Albert the Great is as follows. He

assumed the dress of a Dominican, in Italy, in the year 1222. After remaining in his convent for about a year, he was sent to Padua or Bologna to finish his studies. From thence he went to Cologne, for the purpose of teaching theology and philosophy. He discharged his duties with such talent that he soon acquired a considerable number of pupils and admirers. After having been professor at Hildesheim, Friburg, Ratisbon and Strasbourg, he returned to Cologne in 1240, and leaving there as his substitute the most eminent of his disciples, Thomas Aquinas, he proceeded to Paris, and delivered lectures at the university of that city during a period of three years. At the expiration of that term, he returned to Cologne, and was named provincial of his order in 1254. He then went to Rome at the request of Pope Alexander IV. and after having delivered philosophical lectures in that city, he was appointed bishop of Ratisbon; but the fatigues of his episcopal duties interfering with his taste for study and retirement, he solicited the favour of returning to his cell at Cologne. His request was granted; but he was not long permitted to enjoy his repose; he soon received orders to preach a crusade throughout Germany and Bohemia, and assisted at the Council of Lyons in the character of ambassador from the Emperor. He afterwards returned to Cologne, and died there full of glory and years, in 1280.

In the *Church of the Minorites* is the tomb of Duns Scotus who died at Cologne in 1308. Nothing positive is known relative to the birth of this philosopher; it is generally believed that he commenced his studies at the university of Oxford, where he applied himself to philosophy and theology. It was customary at that time to add emphatic epithets to the names of those who distin-



guished themselves by their extraordinary learning : thus Albert was called *Albert the Great* ; Thomas Aquinas, the *Angelical Doctor* ; St. Bonaventura, the *Seraphic Doctor* ; while Duns Scotus obtained the title of the *Subtle Doctor*, from the great talent which he displayed in the scholastic discussions of the day. He received the degree of Bachelor from the university of Paris in 1305, and afterwards that of Doctor. His works, which form fourteen folio volumes, consist chiefly of theological treatises and dissertations.

It is said that his tomb having been opened a short time after his death, his body was found turned. The conclusion naturally drawn from this circumstance was that he had been buried when in a state of lethargy and apparent death, and, on subsequently recovering his senses, the unfortunate man had expired in convulsions of rage and despair.

Near the church where Duns Scotus lies buried, stands an old house, now converted into an inn, with the heads of two horses in wood projecting out of the garret windows. The story, which gave rise to this singular sign was as follows. A lady, who inhabited this house, was buried, according to the custom of the time, with all her jewels on her person. The sexton, apprised of this circumstance, entered the churchyard by night, and opened the grave with the intention of stripping the body. Just as he was lifting off the shroud, the corpse began to move : at which the sexton took to his heels, leaving his mattock and lantern. The lady, awaking as it were from a dream rose up and proceeded to her home, where she knocked at the door, and announced herself as the mistress of the house. The servant went and informed the husband ; but the latter, who it seems had made

up his mind to remain a widower, refused to believe the man's assertion, and answered : " That is as likely a thing as if my horses were to go up stairs and put their heads out of the garret windows. " Scarcely had he said these words, when a great noise was heard on the stairs : it was the horses who were ascending to the garret. The husband alarmed at this miracle admitted his wife into his house. She lived seven years after this occurrence, and worked during that time a piece of tapestry still exhibited in the church in which Duns Scotus lies buried.

The *Town-house* of Cologne is reckoned a fine piece of architecture. It was built in the sixteenth century. It has a magnificent marble portal, composed of two arches, placed one above another, the upper is in the Roman style; the lower of the Corinthian order; the spaces between are filled with bas-reliefs. The tower, which is of a singular form, commands a fine view of the city and it's environs. The *Town-house* formerly contained several pictures and pieces of tapestry, but these have been removed to Berlin.

The *Arsenal*, called also *Kornhaus* ( corn-house ), because it was for a time used as a corn magazine, is not remarkable for it's architecture; it now serves partly for stables and partly as a military storehouse. This building formerly contained a fine collection of antiquities, the greater part of which were destroyed or taken away by the French. Amongst these were : — a piece of ordnance, thirteen feet long, which was cast at Cologne in 1400 ; an Egyptian mummy, which was presented by the French to Baron Hubsch, and conveyed to Darmstadt with his other curiosities; an ancient German war chariot, with small heavy wheels armed with scythes and the

axletree furnished with pikes; on this chariot there was a tower formed of very thick oak planks, on which were carved the arms of the city of Cologne, and in which were pierced loop-holes for eight or ten archers. Among other traits of Vandalism which disgraced their occupation of Cologne, the French burnt the wood of this chariot and sold the iron. The other curiosities were a Roman coffin; an enormous cuirass, with the weapons belonging to the Austrian general John of Werd; the helmet could hardly be lifted, and the lance was eighteen feet and a half long; the armour of Bishop Bernard of Galen, and of the Swedish general Baudis; this armour, with the Roman coffin (which was returned from the cabinet of Baron Hubsch), is now placed in the College.

The *Kaufhaus of Gurzenich* (commercial dépôt) contains a very large hall, where several diets of the empire have been held, and in which the emperor Maximilian gave several fêtes.

The *Théâtre*, erected in 1829, is capable of containing nearly 2,000 spectators. Cologne has no regular company, but during the winter, German actors perform three times a week.

The *Exchange*, in the Hay-Market, erected by public subscription in 1820, is most frequented between twelve and one.

The barracks erected in the New-Market, in 1823, are also worthy of observation.

The *University*, which under the last electors was remarkable for its obstinate resistance to the progress of knowledge, was suppressed by the French, who established a central school (afterwards a college), in its place. The library, consisting of 60,000 volumes, has been removed to Bonn. Two other colleges, one at the Jesuits,

the other at the Carmelites, have been since founded by the Prussian Government. The cabinet of natural philosophy and the botanical garden, which belonged to the University, still exist; there is a printed catalogue of the plants which the latter contains, and which amount to 4,000. The green-house, in the Ionic style, was built from a design by Professor Wallraff. The collection of minerals belonging to this institution is now forming, and at present only contains objects from the environs of the Rhine. Along with these minerals are some of the antiquities brought from the Arsenal.

Cologne contains several cabinets of curious and interesting objects. The late Professor Wallraff left to the town a large collection of prints, paintings, and antiquities. Many excellent pictures may also be seen in private houses. The mineralogical cabinet of Dr. Klöcher, containing fossils which have been found in the environs of Cologne, is likewise deserving of notice.

The *Cabinet of Natural History*, is an establishment where natural productions may be bought; amateurs are furnished, at a moderate price, with articles from the countries in the vicinity of the Rhine. Catalogues are distributed by the proprietors.

The hotels in Cologne, known in that city by the name of *hofs*, are very numerous, and are situated in different parts of the town; the best are those near the river. The following are the principal hotels: *The Grand Rhineberg, the Imperial, the Court of Mayence, the Royal Court, the Cologne Hotel, the Rhine Hotel, the Holland Hotel, the Vienna Hotel, the Paris Hotel, the Three Kings, the Bonn Post-house, and the Benneth Castle.*

The dinner hour at these hotels, as at most of the public tables in Germany, is one o'clock.

The principal manufactories are those of cotton and silk. There are seven in which different articles of hosiery are made, such as neck and pocket handkerchiefs, nankeens, coarse cotton cloths, etc. The principal sale for silks is in Russia. The cloth manufactory, formerly so flourishing, now employs only three looms. The snuff manufactories, of which there are ten, have resumed their former activity since the departure of the French; in one of these 125 workmen are employed. Glue, of which there are seven manufactories, has likewise an extensive sale. Cologne has fifteen distilleries of that well known article, called Eau de Cologne, the annual sale of which amount to 300,000 francs; the most celebrated manufactory is that of M. Jean Marie Farina, in the Place de Julie.

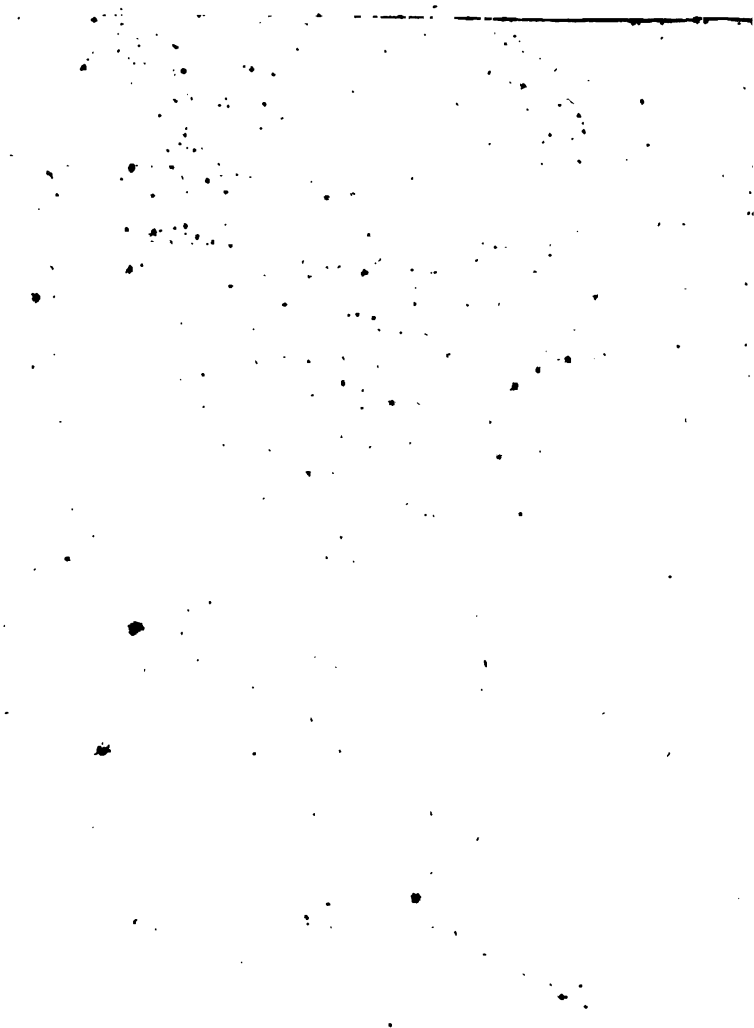
The most interesting place in the environs of Cologne is the small town of *Deutz*, situated opposite, and communicating with the city by a bridge of boats, constructed in 1822, which is opened every morning at six and every afternoon at one, for the passage of shipping. Deutz is fortified, and, like Cologne, has seven towers, and other considerable works. The ci-devant abbey of Benedictines, situated on the banks of the Rhine, founded in 1001, by Count Heribert, of Rethenbourg, archbishop of Cologne, is worth seeing. There are also several well frequented tea-gardens.

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INT<sup>r</sup>. BONN CATHEDRAL.







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## BONN.

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*Bonn*, a town of about 12,000 inhabitants, on the left bank of the Rhine, is a place of great antiquity, having been one of the principal cities of the Ubii. It was fortified by the Emperor Julian the Apostate, and was surrounded by a wall during the reign of Constantine the Great. Helen, mother of the latter Emperor, laid the foundation of the cathedral, which she dedicated to the martyrs Florus and Malusias. Conrad of Hochstedten, Emperor of Germany, granted the town many privileges; in 1255 it was admitted into the Hanseatic confederacy. In 1268, Engelbert, elector of Cologne, having been expelled from that city by the inhabitants, established his residence at Bonn, which from that time became the favourite resort of his successors. The Emperor Charles IV was crowned here in 1383. Bonn was almost entirely reduced to ashes during a civil war which lasted from 1584 to 1589; it was soon, however, rebuilt. In 1673, it surrendered to the united armies of Holland, Austria, and Spain; and in 1689 it fell into the hands of Frederick III, Duke of Brandenburg. The fortifications were repaired, and upwards of a thousand workmen employed in order to render it capable of enduring a long siege; it was nevertheless taken in 1703 after a few days bombardment by the celebrated Dutch Engineer Coehorn, acting under the direction of the Duke of Marlborough. In 1717, the elector Joseph Clement demolished the fortifications on

the eastern side of the town, and laid the foundations of the palace which was completed by his successor Clement Augustus. The French entered Bonn in 1795 and remained in possession of it until 1814, when it surrendered to the allied armies. Since the peace, it has formed part of the Rhenish provinces of Prussia.

The cathedral, which, as we have said, owes its origin to the Empress Helen, was rebuilt in the twelfth century. It contains a bronze statue of Helen, and two basso-relievos in white marble, of exquisite taste, representing the birth and baptism of our Saviour. Near it are the ruins of the venerable church of St.-Martin, which is considered as one of the most ancient edifices in Bonn; it is supposed to have been built by the Romans.

The church of St. Remy is adorned by an altar piece, painted by Spielberg, representing St. Remy baptizing Clovis; the head of the saint is much admired.

The Electoral Palace has been converted into a University for the provinces of the Rhine and Westphalia. It is situated on an elevated piece of ground, and commands a magnificent view of the river, the Seven Mountains, the castle and village of Poppelsdorf, and the chain of hills extending to Godesberg and Kreutzberg.

The University, established by the King of Prussia in 1818, has already attained a high reputation on the continent. The number of students amounts to upwards of 1,000. Among the professors who have filled chairs in this University, the most distinguished are the celebrated Schlegel, Dr. Harless, an eminent physician, and Niebuhr, author of the History of Rome, a work of great merit. The Library consists of 100,000 volumes, and the Academical Hall is decorated with frescos, painted under the direction of Cornelius, a living artist.

The same building contains a Museum of Rhenish Antiquities, and one of Natural History. Attached to the chateau of Poppelsdorf, which has also been appropriated to the use of the University, is the Botanic Garden, under the direction of a professor, who affords every facility to young students desirous of perfecting their botanical studies.

The Academy of Music enjoys a deserved celebrity. Beethoven, Salmon, and several other eminent composers, received their musical education at this establishment.

The Town Hall is a large edifice of Gothic architecture; it contains a reading room, founded by the last Elector.

The squares are not remarkable. The market place extends in an oblong form from the Town Hall to the Sternen-Strasse, in the middle of which is a pyramid with a fountain.

Near the Coblenz gate stands a house with a very ancient inscription, the architecture of which is evidently of the Roman style. Bonn contains several handsome residences. The Prince Metternich has a mansion here.

When the French entered Bonn, the town contained a number of manufactures which afforded employment for the lower classes; but the moderate price of articles of English manufacture which are imported here, has proved the ruin of the different local establishments, and rendered competition useless. There are still some manufactures of coarse linen and tin, and one of sulphuric acid.

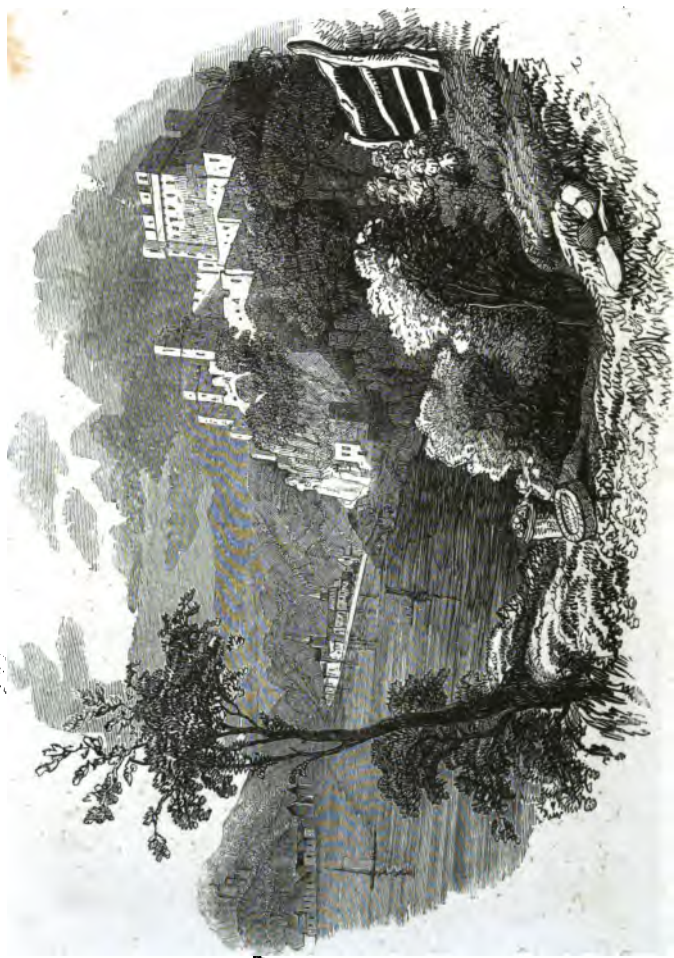
Bonn contains several good collections of pictures: the principal ones are those of Messrs Falkenstein and Neusser. At Mr. Nöggerath's establishment may be purchased specimens of the mineral and fossil curiosities of the Rhine.

The principal hôtels are the *Star*, the *Cologne Hôtel*, the *Carp* and the *Angel*, the two first in the market place, the latter near the river.

*Godesberg* is a delightful village situated about a league and a half higher up the Rhine. It is here that the famous fountain of Draitsch (*Draitscher Quelle*) takes it's source; the properties of it's waters are considered equal to those of Schwalbach and Spa. On the summit of the hill of Godesberg are the ruins of a castle said to have been built by Julian the Apostate. The population of Godesberg amounts to about 1,000. On Sundays the village presents an animated appearance, it being the place of rendezvous for the students of the University of Bonn. It contains two excellent hôtels : *Blinzler's* and the *Belle-Vue*.

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ST. GOAR AND RUINS OF FORT RHEINFELS.

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## THE SEVEN MOUNTAINS.

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The highest of the Seven Mountains is the *Drachenfels*, which is 1,126 British feet above the sea. At the summit are the ruins of a castle, formerly of considerable extent : near it, on a platform called the *Platz*, is an obelisk, erected to the memory of the Germans who died during the passage of the Rhine, in 1814. The prospect from this spot presents a magnificent succession of splendid scenery, which, blending the imposing with the picturesque, and the sublime with the pastoral, produces the strongest sentiments of admiration in the mind of the beholder. The castle on the summit of the *Drachenfels* belonged to the family of that name ; in 1580 it fell into the possession of Otto von Bassenheim, by his marriage with Apollonia, sole heiress of the house of *Drachenfels*. The legend which accounts for the name of *Drachenfels* (Dragon's Rock) is as follows : The mountain was in ancient times the abode of a terrible dragon, whose cavern is still shown on the south-west part of the rock. The people of the surrounding country paid divine honours to the monster, and even sacrificed human victims to his voracious appetite. Among those destined to this deplorable death was a young virgin, of the Christian religion, who had been taken prisoner by the barbarians. Her extraordinary beauty had excited the love of two young chiefs, who disputed the possession of her charms ; but the elders of the nation, fearing that so enchanting a person might create

jealousy and disorder, condemned her to be devoured by the dragon. Dressed in white, the emblem of her innocence and purity, and her head crowned with roses, the unhappy virgin was conducted to the mountain before day-break, and tied to the fatal oak, before which was a stone which served as an altar. As soon as the first rays of the sun had gilded the summit of the Drachenfels, the monster sprang from his cavern. A great multitude of people had assembled to witness the mournful spectacle, every heart was moved with compassion at the fate of the innocent victim. The young girl, with her eyes raised to heaven, seemed to expect death with pious resignation. At the approach of her hideous antagonist, she drew from her bosom a small crucifix, and, with firm but humble confidence in its protecting power, opposed it to the attack of her aggressor. The dragon no sooner perceived the sacred image, than, retreating with horror and fright, he plunged into the abyss with dreadful cries, and disappeared for ever \*.

The legend connected with the Stromberg, another of the Seven Mountains, is more interesting. In the neighbourhood of the mountain lived a knight named Dietrich of Schwartzenek, who, according to the general spirit of the age, resolved to accompany the crusaders to the Holy Land. On his way to join the army at Spire, he passed before the castle of Argenfels, where he was most hospi-

\* Another tradition, however, says that Sir Siegfried the Horny, the famous hero of the Niebelungenlied, killed this monster with his celebrated sword Balamung, and delivered the beautiful daughter of King Gilibaldus, whom the dragon had carried off from her father's court. Sir Siegfried was rewarded with the hand of the princess, but was afterwards treacherously slain by her brothers.

tably entertained by the noble owner and his two lovely daughters. The younger, named Bertha, made a deep impression on the heart of the brave Dietrich; nor was the noble mien of the gallant knight beheld with indifference by the lady. Dietrich proceeded to the Holy Land; but the image of his love was continually before his mind; and, as he pensively reclined his weary limbs under the palm-trees of Palestine, he burned to possess the object of his affections by the shady oaks of the Rhine. Soon after his arrival, Dietrich was wounded and taken prisoner by the Saracens. During his captivity, he made a vow to erect a chapel to St. Peter, should he ever return to his native country.

The town in which he had been imprisoned was at length taken by the Christians, and Dietrich recovered his freedom. He embarked in the first ship that sailed, and proceeded towards Germany. He sought, with a lover's speed, the towers of Argensfels and his beautiful Bertha; but found nothing but a heap of ruins. An old shepherd informed him that during his absence, the castle had been surprised, the owner killed in defending it, and the lovely sisters had disappeared; nor was it known whither they had been taken prisoners by the enemy, concealed themselves in the neighbourhood, or perished under the ruins of their father's castle. Dietrich, overwhelmed with affliction at this melancholy narrative, resolved to seek the wildest and most desolate place in the neighbourhood, there to erect the chapel he had vowed to dedicate to St. Peter, in order to pass the remainder of his life in solitude. After having wandered for some time, he arrived at the close of the day on the mountain of Stromberg, which was covered up to the summit with thick wood. In the most solitary part of the forest, sur-

rounded with gloomy trees, he discovered a small hermitage, with a wooden cross, before which a female was kneeling, plunged in pious meditation : — it was his beloved Bertha, whom he had supposed lost for ever ! During the siege of the castle of Argensfels, the unhappy sisters had, by the advice of their father, and under the direction of an old and faithful servant, escaped by a subterraneous passage unknown to the assailants, and had obtained an asylum in the hut of one of their vassals. On receiving the dismal intelligence of the death of their father, they had disposed of the few jewels they possessed, constructed a little cell on the Stromberg, resolving to consecrate the rest of their days to God. The persuasive eloquence of Dietrich, and the proofs which he had given of the sincerity of his affection, induced Bertha to leave her retreat, and to exchange the dress of a recluse for that of a bride. But her sister refused to quit the forests of Stromberg : it is supposed that she also loved Dietrich, but generously concealed a passion which could not be returned, and which would have detracted from the happiness of those most dear to her. The noble crusader built a chapel to St. Peter upon the site of the hermitage in which he had discovered Bertha ; and this became the asylum of the melancholy sister, whose grave is still pointed out to the sympathising traveller.

On the opposite side of the Rhine are the ruins of the castle of Rolandseck, which overhang the beautiful island of Nonnenwerth. It is said that the famous paladin Roland, the nephew of Charlemagne, was the founder of this building. He had been hospitably entertained by the owner of the castle of Okkenfels; whose beautiful daughter, Hildegunda, produced such an impression on the heart of the renowned warrior, that he asked her in mar-

riage of her father, and was betrothed to her. Before the celebration of the nuptials, Roland was informed that the Saxons had penetrated into Franconia, and that his presence was required at the head of his royal uncle's army. Obligated to separate himself from her who was to become his bride, he obeyed the dictates of his duty, and in a short time drove the invaders back into their own country. But while the Rhine resounded with the praises of Roland, Hildegunda was agitated by continual terrors and anxiety. One night a warrior arrived at her father's castle; he was covered with blood and dust, and declared himself to be one of the companions of Roland. On Hildegunda's asking him news of her lover, she received the dreadful intelligence that he had lost his life in a battle with the enemy! She stood speechless with horror, overcome by the excess of her grief. In the extremity of her agony, she entreated her father to allow her to take the veil in the convent of Nonnenwerth. A short time after she had taken this resolution, Roland returned from his expedition: he had not perished, as it had been asserted, but had been seriously wounded, and left for dead on the field of battle. Full of joy and love, he hastened to the castle of Okkenfels; there he learned that Hildegunda was lost to him for ever, and belonged to God alone. "Yonder," said the disconsolate father, pointing to the island of Nonnenwerth, and showing him the high walls of the convent, "is your bride and my daughter, your happiness and my own: but you have glory to console you; my portion is that of a wretched old man and a childless parent." Roland's resolution was taken; he determined to build a hermitage, and there to pass the remainder of his days. To be nearer the object of his love, he erected his retreat on the summit

of the rock that overlooked the convent in which she was immured. There he remained for hours with his eyes fixed on the building, in hopes of distinguishing his beloved Hildegunda among the nuns whom he beheld beneath him. Two years passed in this melancholy occupation had almost consumed his strength, when one day, looking down as usual on the convent, he heard a passing bell, and saw some people digging a grave in the garden; soon he beheld the whole train of nuns issue from the convent, and wind round to the entrance of the vaults beneath the chapel: a coffin was borne before them. The funeral chant reached the ear of Roland; he sent to know for whom the service was being performed: he was told that it was for Hildegunda. For the first time he descended from his retreat, and entered the holy place which he had formerly feared to contaminate by his presence: he assisted to throw the earth over the grave of his beloved, and united his prayers with those of the nuns. Three days after, he was found in his customary situation — dead! — his eyes still turned towards the convent, where he was buried by the side of her who alone was able to render him insensible to glory. The more popular, though perhaps less interesting tradition is that Roland was killed at Roncesvalles by the Saracens. Schiller, however, has made the story of Roland and Hildegunda the subject of one of his best ballads, called “the Knight of Toggenburg,” the scene lies in Switzerland.

The convent, situated on the pretty island of Nonnenwerth, exactly opposite to Rolandseck, is at present converted into an excellent hôtel. Of the advantages of this establishment Mrs. Trollope speaks highly in her “Belgium and Western Germany.” The first stone of the

convent was laid in 1122 by Frederick, archbishop of Cologne; it was subsequently enlarged, but fell a prey to the flames in 1773; after which it was rebuilt with greater magnificence. "When Napoleon took possession of the country," says the author above mentioned, "he signified his will that it should share the fate of all the similar institutions which had fallen into his hands. But by some means or other, the holy ladies got access to Josephine; and received her promise, that she would use all her influences to obtain permission from the Emperor for them to keep possession of their island and their fane, as long as any of them should survive. This was granted, but on express condition that no new sisters were to be received. For several years the society continued to exist, though gradually decreasing. Nothing could be more mournful than the meeting of this lessening band at the hours of re-union. The stately gallery of the chapel, which formerly was hardly large enough to hold them, seemed, as the melancholy remnant entered it, to stretch over the tombs below, only to show the graves that waited for them. While the abbess lived, the remaining sisters dreamed not of the possibility of leaving her: but when they lost her, the survivors, then reduced to six, had not courage to watch farther the work of death within their little circle; each perhaps hoping, yet fearing, to be the last. It was too much even for the disciplined spirits of nuns to bear: so they disposed of their remaining interest in the island, and each retired to such relations and friends as their long seclusion had left them."

The island is about 160 Prussian acres in extent, and contains a population of 300 inhabitants. It commands a magnificent view of the Drachenfels and of Rolandseck.



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## ANDERNACH.

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Andernach is one of the most ancient towns on the Rhine. It is mentioned by Roman historians under different names : Ammianus Marcellinus, in his history of the Emperor Julian, calls it *Antunnacum*, and informs us that it was a town of some consequence as early as the year 359 ; Cellarius, in his work entitled *Notitia orbis antiqui*, mentions it as a town belonging to the Roman Empire, and gives it the name of *Antonacum*. Other historians call it *Antonense Castellum*, *Antenacum*, and *Artonacum*. It became a Roman frontier town, and the head-quarters of a military prefect. The kings of Austrasia constructed a palace at Andernach : the last who inhabited it was Sigebert. During the middle ages, this town held a very high rank amongst the commercial towns of the Rhine, till it fell into the power of the electors of Trèves. From these it passed under the dominion of the electors of Cologne, who kept it until it was assigned to France. It was then only that a stop was put to the barbarous custom which had existed for many centuries, of a sermon being preached in the open air against the inhabitants of Linz ; this religious ceremony inspired the audience with such feelings of animosity, that a native of Linz who might chance to be present was sure to be massacred on the spot. This hostile feeling is attributed to the conduct of the inhabitants of Linz, who, in the time of the Emperor

Charles V, put those of Andernach and Rheineck to the sword, with the exception of a small number, whom they restored to liberty after having cut off their ears. In 1632; Andernach was taken and pillaged by the Swedes. In 1688, it shared the same fate from the hands of the French, and in the same year a dreadful conflagration destroyed the whole town, with the exception of seventy-four houses. At that time Andernach was filled with priests and monks, and possessed five convents, although the population did not exceed 4,000 inhabitants. It does not now contain more than 2,500.

The *Parish Church*, consecrated to St. Genoseva or Geneviève, is a very ancient edifice, and is said to contain the remains of the Emperor Valentinian III, and of a son of Frederick Barbarossa. Geneviève, to whom the church is consecrated, was the wife of Siegfried, Count Palatine of the Rhine. The legend informs us that during the absence of her husband, who had proceeded to the Holy Land, Golo, one of the officers of her household, attempted to triumph over her virtue, but found her inflexible. The perfidious wretch enraged at her chastity, accused her before Siegfried, on the return of the latter, and his artifices so far prevailed over the credulous husband, that he banished Geneviève from his presence. The unfortunate countess wandered into the neighbouring forests of Laach; there she gave birth to a boy, and lived with her innocent offspring several years in the wilderness, unseen by man, and unharmed by the beasts of prey with which it was peopled. One day, as Siegfried was hunting, he came by accident to the very spot which his persecuted lady had chosen for her retreat. Struck by the manifest protection which Providence had afforded her and her child, he listened to her justification, and

returned with her to Andernach, where her innocence was proved, and the traitor Golo underwent the punishment he justly deserved. After her death the countess was canonized; and the legend of St. Geneviève has found its way into the language of every country: it has become very popular in Belgium, where the heroine is celebrated under the name of Geneviève of Brabant. Another St. Geneviève was of great assistance, by her counsels, to the inhabitants of Paris at the time of the invasion of Attila; she died about the year 512; and, in gratitude to her memory, one of the principal churches in Paris was dedicated to her. The history of these two saints has been frequently confused.

Under the foundations of the Town Hall are subterraneous constructions called the Jews' Baths, but which are probably of Roman origin. The Romans are supposed also to have constructed the Coblenz-gate, called *Römerthor*; the style of its architecture seems to confirm this opinion, although the form of the arcade would denote a more modern origin. Near this gate are the picturesque ruins of the episcopal palace. At the opposite extremity of the town is a tower, called the *Rhein-krahn*, to which is attached a crane for the purpose of raising mill-stones; and at a short distance from it stands an old tower which has for ages defied the rage of the elements. On the hill of Kirchberg may be seen some Roman tombs.

Andernach is remarkable for the mill-stones and the stones for making cement, which are taken from the neighbouring mountains. In no country in Europe are they to be found in such abundance, or of so good a quality. The mill-stones are a volcanic production, and are mentioned by some Roman authors: they are exported

to Holland, the Hanseatic towns, Great Britain, Russia, and even to America. The cement, after having been ground, and mixed with a sufficient quantity of lime to give it consistency, becomes so solid, as to possess all the properties of the most impenetrable stone. Some of it is sent to the East Indies, but the greater part to Holland, where it is used in the construction of dykes and hydraulic works.

The principal hotels are the *Lilien Hartenfels*, the *Carp*, and the *Oak*; in the garden of the latter is a Roman altar of great antiquity.

Not far from the town, on the right of the road to Colblentz are the ruins of the abbey dedicated to St. Thomas, with the convent of the noble Ladies of the order of St. Augustin. Both built in the twelfth century: the countess of Spanheim was the first abbess. They were destroyed by fire in 1796.

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## NEUWIED.

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*Neuwied* is built in a delightful situation, and in the midst of the most beautiful scenery. It is one of the most modern towns in Germany, having been built in 1737. Before the recent modifications of the Rhenish provinces, *Neuwied* was the capital of a sovereign prince of the name of Wied, whose family, which still exists, is one of the most ancient in Germany, and has furnished several electoral princes to the Empire. The present prince is no longer a sovereign, but a dependant of the king of Prussia, and *Neuwied* forms part of the Grand-Duchy of the Lower Rhine. The town is remarkable for the neatness and regularity of its streets, which are 35 or 40 feet in breadth, and cross each other at right angles : presenting a striking contrast with the venerable and ruinous appearance of Andernach. The house of the prince of Wied, situated at the extremity of the town, near the Rhine, is a handsome building, and contains an interesting collection of Roman antiquities, discovered in the neighbourhood. To this must be added the rich cabinet of natural history, composed chiefly of the articles brought over from Brazil by prince Maximilian Alexander of *Neuwied*.

But the most remarkable feature of *Neuwied*, is the harmony in which sectarians of every religion reside. This happy fraternity is due to the exertions of the prince Alexander, a man whose liberal mind was superior to

vulgar prejudice. By a decree issued in 1762 he offered an asylum to persons of every religious denomination, on the simple condition of living on amicable terms one with another, and banishing all theological discussions. The result of this truly enlightened offer was, that Lutherans, Calvinists, Moravians, Catholics, Jews, etc. crowded to Neuwied, where they erected places of worship, and gave to this little town the interesting spectacle of perfect concord and harmony between persons of such different religious opinions.

The establishment of the Moravian Brethren or Herrnhutters is highly deserving of notice. It occupies two quarters of the north-east part of the town, and is composed of about 470 souls. The unmarried men and youths reside together in a house called the *Unmarried Brothers' House*; and the unmarried women and young girls in another building, called the *Unmarried Sisters House*. There are also separate establishments for widowers and widows. In these different houses, and under the direction of superiors of both sexes, each person is employed according to his abilities. Each member contributes to the general fund, the amount of which is regulated: living is consequently cheap, and luxury totally excluded. Marriages are matters of serious consideration, and require the interference of the fraternity, in the persons of the older members: permission to contract matrimony is accorded only to such persons who have selected each other after due reflection, and never without the consent of the parents of both parties.

The cemetery resembles a peaceful garden: the graves are disposed in straight lines, those of the men on the right side, and those of the women on the left. The

inscriptions are the same for all ; no title or motto distinguishes the rank of the deceased.

There are two schools, one for each sex. The system of education is very simple. Eight masters, under the direction of a chief whom his superior capacity and respectable character render worthy of such a distinction, are entrusted with the education of the children in reading, writing, religious duties, arithmetic, geography, drawing, history, and the French, German, Latin, and Greek languages. The health of the pupils is particularly attended to : they have fixed hours for walking and recreation, and never receive corporeal chastisement.

Among the fraternity are many ingenious artists, clever engravers, watchmakers, saddlers, cabinet-makers, and turners; who are much praised for their honesty, their probity in commercial transactions, and the goodness of the articles which they manufacture.

Neuwied possesses a *seminary for Lutheran school-masters*, a *Gymnasium*, and a *Bible Society*. It carries on a considerable trade in iron, potash, pipe-clay, and other products, derived from the neighbouring woods and mountains. The beer brewed here and in the environs is renowned, and the vines produce a good kind of red Rhenish wine, or *Bleichert*. The population of Neuwied is about 5,000.

The principal hotels are : the *United Brothers*, the *Golden Anchor*, the *Savage*, and the *Court of Brunswick*. —

In the environs of Neuwied are the traces of an ancient town, and of several roads, of Roman construction, discovered in 1791. About half a league from the town are the ruins of a castle, of rectangular form, 840 feet in length, and 631 in breadth. The whole is surrounded

by a defensive wall, five feet thick, furnished with projecting towers. In the interior of the rectangle is a bathing-house of great extent, which, from the vestiges that remain, must have been very beautiful. The bathing-rooms had a double floor, and the ceilings were supported by more than 100 brick pillars. The statue of a Genius was found in the canal that supplied the baths; and in the latter were discovered, amongst other curious relics of antiquity, the bronze statues of Victory, Diana, and Mercury, and a stone one of a Genius with a cornucopia. About forty medals have been also dug up, bearing the date of reigns from Tiberius to Gallienus. A temple was discovered in 1801; but has been since covered over again, and the spot marked by a stone. All these antiquities have been removed to the palace of Neuwied, where they are preserved in a gallery appropriated to that purpose. Antiquarians have been induced to suppose that this spot was occupied by the ancient city of *Victoriæ*; it is certain, however, that it was the site on which the Romans built one of the numerous towns which they established beyond the Rhine.

The ancient abbey of *Römersdorf*, about a league from Neuwied, contains several Roman columns; several coins and medals have been found there, bearing the effigies of Marcus Aurelius, Constantine, and Agrippina. In the church, which is of great antiquity, are the monuments of many of the counts of Wied, and the Sarcophagus of Valentine of Isenburg, who was elector of Cologne during ten years; but, being the last male heir of his house, and fearing that his family might become extinct, he renounced the electoral dignity, married, and had several children. This place commands a magnificent view of the country between Andernach and Coblenz.



The *Château of Mon-Repos*, the summer residence of the princes of Wied, is about two leagues on the north-east of the town. Being situated on a hill, it affords a splendid prospect of the country for thirty leagues round. The garden is laid out in the taste of the 18th century : a chess-board, with all the pieces, is cut out of the green-sward ; the squares being distinguished by grass of different colours. Behind the castle is a forest, divided into walks, the outlets of which afford the most delightful prospects.

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## COBLENTZ.

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*Coblentz* is built on a triangle formed by the confluence of the Rhine and Moselle. It received from the Romans the name of *Confluentia*, from it's situation. It is the capital of the Rhenish provinces of Prussia.

The Roman general Drusus erected a castle here thirteen years before the Christian era. During the dominion of the Franks, the city contained a palace, and was frequently the residence of the Emperors of Germany. In 806 a great council was held in the collegiate church, at which three Kings and eleven Bishops were present. *Coblentz* formed part of the Empire until 1018, when Henry II presented it to Pappo, archbishop of Treves: it thus became an independant ecclesiastical city. In 1280 Henry of Vintingen erected the castle near the bridge over the Moselle. During the Thirty Years war it was successively occupied by the Spaniards, the Swedes, the French, the Imperialists, and the German Protestants. In 1689 it opposed the most vigorous resistance to the French army, acting under the direction of the celebrated Vauban; the greatest part of the houses and public buildings were destroyed by the fire of the besiegers. In 1791, it was the rendezvous of the prince de Condé and the French emigrants. In 1794 it again surrendered to the French troops, commanded by General Marceau, after a defence of a few hours. It was united to the French Republic, and became the chief place of the department of the Rhine

and Moselle; it was finally assigned to Prussia, to which power it still belongs.

During the middle ages the town was divided into three parts : the principal one occupied the point formed by the confluence of the Rhine and Moselle, where the present city stands; on the opposite bank of the latter river was the *Klein*, or little Coblenz, of which no traces remains; on the other side of the Rhine, at the foot of the fortress of Ehrenbreitstein, stood *Coblentz im Thal*, or Coblenz in the valley; this place is now called *Thal Ehrenbreitstein*. Between the years 1779 and 1787, the city was enlarged and embellished, especially by Prince Clement; the more ancient part received the name of *Altstadt*, or old town, and the modern that of *Neustadt*, new town, or *Clemenstadt*.

The old town is in general irregular and ill-built; it contains, however, several handsome wide streets, and most of it's houses are three stories high. The longest and most animated thoroughfare extends from the side of the Rhine to the bridge on the Moselle; it comprises the street of *St.-Firmin* (*Firmungstrasse*), the *Plan* (square) and the *Alte Grabe*.

This division contains the *Plan*, planted with acacias and surrounded with handsome buildings; the ci-devant *Parade Square*, and the *Castorhof*, which was formerly divided into walks. The latter as well as the Plan each contain a fountain, receiving water from an excellent source situated in the village of Metternich.

In the new town is the square of *Saint-Clement*, in which the parades at present take place, and also a fountain well worth seeing.

The fortifications of Coblenz, which render that city the bulwark of the Prussian dominions on the side of France, connect the works on the left bank of the Rhine

with the citadel of Ehrenbreitstein on the right; they form a fortified camp, capable of containing an army of 100,000 men: the principal works are the fort of the Emperor Alexander (formerly the Chartreuse), that of the Emperor Francis (the ci-devant Petersberg); and the citadel of Ehrenbreitstein.

*Public Buildings.* — *The Church of St.-Castor*, on the confluence of the two rivers, was built in 836: the roof is supported by columns of the Corinthian order; seven large steps lead to the principal entrance. The marble coffin which is at your right on entering is said to be that of a female saint. One of the altars is adorned with a fine copy of Rubens's Descent from the Cross; and the choir contains four beautiful pictures by Zick, two representing scenes from popular legends; the two others historical facts. In the chancel are the tombs of Cuno of Falkenstein and Werner of Koenigstein, both archbishops of Treves. It was in this church that the grandsons of Charlemagne met, in 843, to divide his vast empire into Germany, France, and Italy.

In front of this church, on the square, stands a fountain in stone, erected in 1812 by the French Préfet of Coblenz, to commemorate Napoléon's expedition to Russia; it bears the following inscription:

ANNÉE 1812.

Mémorable par la campagne contre les Russes, sous la préfecture de Jules Douzan.

When the Russians, a few months afterwards, entered Coblenz on their way to the French capital, they did not destroy the monument or erase the inscription; but their

commander added the following biting words, which remain to the present time :

Vu et approuvé par nous, commandant russe de la ville de Coblenz, le 1<sup>er</sup> janvier 1814.

The ci-devant *Collegial Church of St.-Florian*, which was converted by the French into a hay-store and afterwards made over to the town to be employed as a butchery, was purchased by the Prussian Government for the sum of 6,000 crowns, and is used as a Lutheran place of worship. The pictures in fresco by Zick, which this church contains, have been carefully retouched, and other repairs effected. The reading desk and baptismal fonts are worthy of attention; they are in oak; the work of Nicholas Hufschmidt, an ingenious mechanic of Coblenz. The turrets of this church are modern; the old ones, having been twice struck by lightening, were demolished about fifty years ago.

The *Church of Our Lady*, situated in the most elevated part of the city, is very ancient; the chimes are reckoned the finest on the Rhine. On one of the towers is the Indicator of Coblenz, exhibiting the changes of the moon, which are ingeniously represented on the dial plate of the clock.

The other interesting objects in the town are the *Hotel of the Princes of Metternich*, at present the seat of the local tribunal of the country; the old *Town Hall*, in the St.-Florian Markt; ( the curious figure which stands near the clock is one of the most ancient pieces of mechanism extant ); the *Hotel of Leyen*, now the residence of the general officer commanding in Coblenz; the *Hospital*, containing a collection of pictures; the *Palace of Boos-Waldeck*, at present inhabited by the Chief-President;

the old *Convent of the Dominicans*, on the Moselle, now converted into barracks; the *Casino*, or town club; the *Theatre*; and several oldfashioned houses and princely residences.

*Libraries.* The great public library of Coblenz is not to be compared to what it formerly was, the French having plundered its most remarkable curiosities. There is a library attached to the principal school, which contains about 9,000 volumes, chiefly relating to theology and ancient history; besides several manuscripts of great value. Among other curiosities is a *Corpus juris*, printed at Venice, a work of great rarity; several parchment bibles, and prayer books with miniature portraits and other curious illuminations.

The principal collection of pictures is that of Count Renesse Breitenbach, which contains upwards of three hundred pictures, mostly of the German and Flemish schools. The collection of engravings attached to it is also worthy of attention; it consists of fifty large folio volumes; among the works contained are some drawings by Albert Durer and Lucas Kranach.

*Hotels.*—The best hôtel in Coblenz is unquestionably the *Hotel of Treves* (Trierische Hof) on the square of St. Clement, in the New Town. The others are the *Three Swiss* (die drei Schweizer), commanding a fine view of the Rhine; the *Hotel of Cologne* (Kölner Hof) in a very gay street near the Moselle, and the *Post*; to these may be added the *Golden Apple*, the *Black Bear* (Schwarze Bär), and the *Three Imperial Crowns* (die drei Reichskronen).

*Population and administrative Authorities.*—The population of Coblenz amounts to 12,500 inhabitants; the garrison is 4,000 strong. The civil authorities are,

the great presidial court; the superior medical college of the province of the Lower-Rhine; the regency of the circle of Coblenz; the court of taxes and imposts, the tribunal for the left bank, and the senate of justice for the right; the tribunal of commerce and the post-office. The ecclesiastical affairs are under the control of the provincial consistory. Coblenz forms the head-quarters of the eighth division of the Prussian army, and of the commissariat department attached to it.

*Public Institutions.* For instruction : A school, and a preparatory school; a seminary for Roman Catholic school-masters; a school for children of both sexes; a school of midwifery; and a musical academy.

*Charitable Institutions.* The great hospital; the establishment for the maintenance of the poor, the benevolent ladies institution, with a school for eighty poor girls, and the saving bank.

*Manufactures.* The only manufactures deserving of notice are those of tobacco and japanned tin : the latter produces articles such as candlesticks, lamps, vases for flowers, snuffer-dishes, bottle-stands, fruit-baskets, card-boxes, waiters, and tea-trays. The forms of these articles and the ornamental painting are of equal elegance and good taste.

*Trade and navigation.* The articles of importation are : colonial produce and colours, from Holland; silks from Lyons; cotton articles from Saxony and Switzerland; cloths from Darmstadt and the Netherlands; hemp and fir-wood from Alsace; steel, tin, and brass articles from Westphalia and the county of La Mark; porcelain from Berlin, Paris, Meissen, and Echterbach; charcoal from Muhlheim on the Ruhr; lime from the county of Treves; plaster from Sarbruck; powder from Westphalia;

salt from ditto; and glass from Sarrelouis. The articles exported consist in : Rhenish and Moselle wines; clover, and cabbage, seed, nut and rape-seed oil, oats, tanners' bark, slates, potash, mill-stones and tiles for ovens; pumice stone, litharge and lead; mineral waters; raw-iron, wood, ochre, tanned hides, juniper-seed, pipe-clay, fruit, cider, and perry. Coblenz, from it's situation, carries on an extensive commerce up and down the rivers Rhine, Moselle, and Lahn; it is here that the jars of mineral waters are shipped from the Duchy of Nassau.

*Amusements.* The upper classes of society give large suppers, private balls, etc., as at Mayence and the other towns on the Rhine. The Theatre is pretty and commodious; public balls are given at the musical academy and the great school. There are several coffee-houses on the Plan; and constant entertainment is afforded by parties at the Casino, evening walks on the bridge, and excursions in the environs.

*Ehrenbreitstein* is situated on the right bank of the Rhine, and communicates with Coblenz by a bridge of boats. This is the most interesting spot in the vicinity, on account of the majestic appearance of the rock and citadel, and the magnificent view which it commands. The village and fortress contain about 2,500 inhabitants.

The Romans were the first who fortified the rock of Ehrenbreitstein; a castle existed here at the time of the Emperor Julian. It bore the name of *Irmstein* at the commencement of the twelfth century; but the archbishop Herman Hillinus, having erected new fortifications over the ruins of the old castle, in 1153, gave it the name of *Hermanstein*. These works having been consi-



derably augmented in 1160, the archbishop named the place *Ehrenbreitstein* ( the broad rock of honour ), from the vast space covered by them. In 1481, the Elector John, margrave of Baden, improved and considerably enlarged the fortress. It was regarded as impregnable when defended by a sufficient garrison. During the thirty years' war, it successfully resisted the attack of a French army on the south side, while 40,000 men invested it on the northern. In September 1795, it was besieged in vain by the French commanded by general Marceau. In 1796, it was twice cannonaded from the heights of Pfaffendorf, the small town beneath the fortifications was almost entirely destroyed by the shells. The French succeeded in getting possession of a height near the fortress; but the retreat of Jourdan compelled them to raise the siege. In 1797, general Hoche, having passed the Rhine at Weissenthurm, invested the citadel, but was checked in his progress by the truce concluded at Leoben. During the negotiations for the peace of Rastadt, a French army suddenly presented itself before it, and reduced the garrison to such extremities, that a cat was sold for 1 1/2 florin ( 2s. 6d. ) and horse-flesh rose to 30 kreutzers ( one shilling ) per pound. The brave commander, colonel Faber, after a most gallant defence, was obliged to capitulate on the 27th of January 1799. The French repaired and augmented the fortifications; but blew them up previous to their evacuation after the conclusion of the peace. Ehrenbreitstein has been restored by the Prussians, and received the name of Fort Frederic William. No pains nor cost have been spared in fortifying it and adding new works; it is considered stronger than ever. The systems of fortifications adopted are those of Carnot and

**Montalembert.** Permission to view the world is obtained from the commandant alone, and with great difficulty. The ascent to the summit of the rock is no easy task; but the magnificent view obtained on gaining it, amply compensates for the fatigue undergone.

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## E M S.

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At about a mile and a half from Coblenz are the celebrated baths of *Ems*. There are 15 principal springs, the temperature of which varies from 18 to 44 degrees of Réaumur. The two sources, whence the waters are taken are those called the *Kranchen* and the *Kesselbrunnen* : they preserve during the whole year the same temperature, the same volume, the same rapidity and the same purity. The water of these springs is perfectly limpid and transparent, and rather of a blueish colour. More than 50,000 bottles are annually exported from the *Kranchen*, and a still greater quantity from the *Kesselbrunnen*. These waters may be procured at *Ems*, or at the establishment for the sale of mineral waters at *Nieder-Selters*, in the Duchy of Nassau.

The two principal bathing-houses are those belonging to the Duke of Nassau, called the *Obere Kurhaus* and the *Untere Kurhaus*. They contain 200 rooms and 84 baths, amongst which the most remarkable is that called the *Fürstenbad*, which is of black marble. The other houses are the *Steinerne Haus*, the *Court of Darmstadt*, the *Lily*, the *Post*, and the *Vier-Thürmen* (Four Towers). The price of the waters here is double that demanded at *Wiesbaden*.

At a short distance from Coblenz, on the left of the road to Andernach, is Mount Petersberg, on which the French erected Fort Marceau, in honour of the General of

that name, who was mortally wounded near Altenkirchen, in September 1796. He was buried in this place, but his tomb was destroyed in 1817, being an impediment to the constructions of the new fortifications. A similar monument was erected in the plain by command of the King of Prussia ; it consists of a pyramid twenty feet high, placed on a sarcophagus, and bearing the following inscriptions :

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“ Ici repose Marceau , né à Chartres . département d'Eure-et-Loire, soldat à XVI ans, général à XXII ans. Il mourut en combattant pour sa patrie, le dernier jour de l'an IV de la république française. Qui que tu sois, ami ou ennemi, de ce jeune héros respecte les cendres.

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“ L'armée de Sambre-et-Meuse, après sa retraite de la Franconie, quittait la Lahn. Le général Marceau commandait l'aile droite; il était chargé de couvrir les divisions qui défilaient sur Altenkirchen, le III<sup>e</sup> jour complémentaire an IV.

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“ Il faisait ses dispositions au sortir de la forêt de Hochstenbach, lorsqu'il fut mortellement atteint d'une balle. On le transporta à Altenkirchen, où sa faiblesse obligea de l'abandonner à la générosité des ennemis. Il mourut entre les bras de quelques Français et des généraux autrichiens, dans la XXVI<sup>e</sup> année de son âge.

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“ Il vainquit dans les champs de Fleurus , sur les bords

de l'Ourthe, de la Roër, de la Moselle et du Rhin. L'armée de Sambre-et-Meuse à son brave général Marceau.

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“ Je voudrais qu'il m'eût coûté le quart de mon sang, et vous tinsse en santé mon prisonnier ! Quoique je sache que l'Empereur mon maître n'eut en ses guerres plus rude ni fâcheux ennemi.” — *Mémoires du chevalier Bayard*. (Allusions aux paroles du général autrichien, baron de Kray.)”

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Near the tomb of Marceau were deposited the remains of General Hoche, his brother in arms, whose monument is situated at Wiessen-thurm, opposite Neuwied.

The narrative of Marceau's death is affecting. He was mortally wounded by a rifle-ball near Altenkirchen, while he was endeavouring to check the advance of the Austrian army in pursuit of General Jourdan, and left in the hands of the enemy. The Archduke Charles, an admirer of Marceau's character, rendered him every assistance that surgical art could afford; but in vain. Marceau was lamented equally by the Austrians as by the French; and his funeral was attended by the generals and detachments from both armies. The following lines must be familiar to every admirer of Byron :

By Coblenz, on a rise of gentle ground,  
There is a small and simple pyramid,  
Crowning the summit of the verdant mound;  
Beneath its base are heroes' ashes hid,  
Our enemy's—but let not that forbid  
Honour to Marceau! o'er whose early tomb,  
Tears, big tears, gush'd from the rough soldier's lid,  
Lamenting and yet envying such a doom,  
Falling for France, whose rights he battled to resume.

Brief, brave, and glorious was his young career, —  
His mourners were two hosts, his friends and foes ;  
And fitly may the stranger lingering here  
Pray for his gallant spirit's bright repose ;  
For he was Freedom's champion,—one of those,  
The few in number, who had not o'erstept  
The charter to chastise which she bestows  
On such as wield her weapons ; he had kept  
The whiteness of his soul, and thus men o'er him wept.

*Boppart*, 4 1/2 leagues from Coblenz, on the same bank of the Rhine, is a town of great antiquity, supposed to be one of the fifty forts established by Drusus. It was created an imperial town, but ceded, in 1312, by the Emperor Henry VII to his brother Baldwin, archbishop of Trèves, who united it to his electorate. It at present belongs to Prussia, and contains a population of about 3,000 inhabitants. The convent of Marienberg, one of the numerous religious establishments for which Boppart was formerly remarkable, has been converted into a large cotton factory. The principal church is surmounted by two pyramidal spires. The town procures from the neighbouring forests a large quantity of wood, which is made into charcoal, and sent to Bendorf, where it is used in the foundries ; it likewise carries on a considerable trade in wines and tobacco-pipes.

On the opposite bank are the majestic ruins of the castles of *Liebenstein* and *Sternfels*, known by the name of “ the Brothers.” The former, we are told, was once the property of an old nobleman, who had two sons, and a beautiful ward, heiress to an immense fortune. Both the sons became desperately enamoured of the young lady : the elder, however, seeing that his brother was preferred, nobly resigned his pretensions, and the lovers were betrothed. Before the celebration of the marriage, the

banner of the cross was raised at Frankfort; and the young intended bridegroom, impelled by the ardour which inflamed all the nobility of Germany, resolved on joining the crusade, and deferring his nuptials till his return from the Holy Land. Neither the prayers of his father, nor the tears of his love, had power to deter him from his design. He assembled a small troop, and joined the Emperor Conrad at Frankfort. Shortly after his departure, the old Baron, who had built the castle of Sternfels as a residence for the husband of his ward, died: the elder son arrived to take possession of his estate; but, far from making use of the advantage which his power and the absence of his brother gave him, he scrupulously behaved to the young lady as to a beloved sister. Two years had scarcely elapsed, when the crusader returned, bringing with him a beautiful Grecian lady, whom he had married in Palestine! Indignant at his perfidy, the elder brother sent him a fierce defiance, and a combat would have ensued, but for the tears and entreaties of the forsaken one, who took the veil in the noble convent of Marienberg, and saw the brothers no more. Liebenstein now became desolate and solitary, while Sternfels was the scene of joy and festivity. But the charms of the fair Grecian attracted a number of admirers, and she proved not insensible to their homage. The owner of Liebenstein was the first who perceived the infidelity of his brother's spouse, and informed him of his dishonour. The faithless fair one escaped the vengeance of her injured lord by a timely flight: and the brothers swore to forget all former animosity, and, as a proof of their reconciliation, to reside alternately at each other's castle. They lived in celibacy, and their family became extinct by their death: while the castles, gradually falling into ruins, received the name of "the Brothers."

*St. Goar* extends along the opposite bank of the Rhine, and contains a population of 1,400 inhabitants. It owes its name to the pious hermit Goar who about the year 580 erected a chapel on the spot on which the present church stands. This edifice was built by count Henry of Katzenellenbogen, in the year 1400; or, according to Winkelman, by Count Philip, in 1441: a statue of St. Goar and several relics were found in digging under the choir. Opposite St. Goar is the village of *St. Goarshausen*, which forms the angle of a bay made by the Rhine.

At a short distance farther is an immense rock on the left, called *Lurleyberg*, where there is a remarkable echo, which repeats a sound no less than five times, and is considered to be the most remarkable in Europe.

*Oberwesel* is about one league farther up the Rhine, and contains about 2,500 inhabitants. It is a very ancient town, called by the Romans *Vesalia Superior*. Christianity is said to have flourished here during the reign of Alexander Severus. Oberwesel was created an imperial town in the middle of the thirteenth century, and was the first Rhenish city that recognized Richard, Duke of Cornwall, brother of Henry III. of England as Emperor of Germany. In 1312, the Emperor Henry VII., presented it to his brother Baldwin, archbishop of Treves, as a reward for his services during the civil wars. The church of *Notre-Dame*, situated near the river was built in 1331, and is worth seeing. The church of the *Minorites* contains a good copy of Rubens's Descent of the cross, by Diepenbeeck, one of that great master's pupils. Near the walls of the town are the ruins of a gothic chapel erected in honour of St. Werner, a young and innocent martyr, who was put to death by the Jews: the Round Towers seen from the Rhine, also present an agreeable prospect. Before



the town of Oberwesel was taken, plundered, and burnt by the French, in 1689, it was remarkable for it's churches, it's convents, it's steeples, and the splendour of it's altars. Near Oberwesel, on a large rock which overhangs the town, are the ruins of the castle of *Schonberg*, the property of a very ancient family, the origin of which can be traced to the time of Charlemagne. About the eleventh century, it changed it's name from *Belmont* to *Schonberg* or *Schomberg*; and in the seventeenth it produced the celebrated Frederick, duke of Schomberg, who after obtaining the highest military distinctions in the service of Holland, Portugal, and France, was appointed commander-in-chief of the British forces by William III and fell gloriously at the battle of the Boyne, in 1690, in the eighty-second year of his age.

The towns of *Caub*, *Bacharach*, and *Lorch*\*, present nothing remarkable; but the whole scenery on both sides of the Rhine is of the most splendid description.

*Bingen* is an ancient town, containing about 4,500 inhabitants. It is at the foot of an elevated pyramidal mountain, on which are the ruins of the ancient castle of

\* Near the town of Lorch is the precipitous mountain of Kedrich, which has received the name of the "Devil's Ladder," because the Devil rode up this hill on horseback. Others say, that a bold young knight, who had carried off the heiress of the Burgh of Lorch, performed this astonishing feat. Another and more popular version states, that a ladder was made and fixed against the precipice, in the short space of one night, by some friendly elves, in order to enable a gallant knight, named Ruthelm, to rescue the fair Garlinda, daughter of old Siho von Lorch, from the power of the gnomes, who inhabited the caverns of the Whisperthal, a wild ravine in the neighbourhood; Ruthelm was, of course, rewarded with the hand of the young lady. Another fiery knight, however, lost his life in making the daring attempt; and his saddle is still preserved in the townhouse of Lorch!

**Klopp.** This fort was considered impregnable until taken by the French during the Thirty Years' War. The principal church contains the tomb of the singular visionary Bartholomew of Holzhausen, who predicted to Charles II. his restoration to the throne of Great Britain. Bingen carries on a considerable trade between Mayence and Cologne. The goods exported consist principally of corn, wine, salt, pearl-ash, tartar, clover, rape-oil, vinegar, and brandy. The most celebrated wine is that from the vineyard of Scharlach. The two best inns in Bingen are the *Post* and the *White Horse*.

At a small distance from Bingen, in an island, is a tower called the *Mäusethurm*, said to have been built by Hatto II., archbishop of Mayence, who was there devoured by rats, as a just punishment for his avarice and cruelty. Mr. Southey has made this legend the subject of an interesting ballad. But the glaring anachronism displayed by this tradition is sufficient to refute the whole story; as Hatto died in 970, and the tower was not erected till the thirteenth century, by the archbishops of Mayence, for the purpose of levying toll on vessels passing up and down the Rhine. Having been afterwards mounted with guns, then called *mousserie*, this tower received the name of *Moussenthurm*, whence the present appellation (and perhaps the legend), has been derived.

*Rudesheim*, almost opposite Bingen, is justly celebrated for its vineyards and castles. Of these the principal are those called *Niederburg* or *Fort Ingelheim*, and *Brömserberg*. The former was a supreme court in the time of Charlemagne; it afterwards belonged to the archbishop of Mayence, and in the thirteenth century became the property of the Rudesheim family; after the extinction of which it passed, through various hands, to Count Met-

ternich, who sold it to Count Ingelheim. It's present possessor has restored it to it's former splendour. The ruins of the castle of *Brömserberg* are situated in the highest part of the town, and have a very picturesque appearance; the knights hall, the bedroom, and the chapel, still remain, together with various antiquities. This castle is interesting on account of the pathetic legend connected with it, the substance of which is as follows.

John Brömser, of Rudesheim, being on the point of proceeding to the Holy Land, confided his only daughter, Gisela, to the care of an aged domestic, and departed with a numerous retinue of knights, in the year 1074. After his arrival in Palestine, he had the misfortune to fall into the hands of the Saracens, and was conducted as a prisoner to Jaffa. During his captivity, he made a vow, that should he ever return to his native country, he would consecrate his daughter to the service of God. Jaffa was subsequently taken by the Crusaders, and Brömser proceeded to Germany, where he arrived after an absence of three years. During this interval, Gisela had increased in beauty, and two knights were anxiously waiting for the return of her father, in order to demand her in marriage. As soon as Brömser arrived, Gisela ran to meet him, and confided to him the secret of her heart: but the stern crusader spurned her from him, and loaded her with maledictions. Gisela, in the transports of her despair, precipitated herself into the Rhine \*. Brömser was inconsolable. Pursued by remorse and by the image of his

\* Her body was found by some fishermen close to the ruin called the *Mäuselthurm*: and to her self-destruction, under a father's curse, has been ascribed the turbulence of the waters in that neighbourhood.

daughter, he vowed to build a church as an atonement for his crime; but he allowed a whole year to elapse without fulfilling his promise. The night of the anniversary of Gisela's death, as he was lying restless on his bed, and unable to sleep, he heard the castle clock strike twelve; while the chains with which he had been bound in the dungeon at Jaffa, and which he had suspended over his bed, fell to the ground with a great noise. At the same moment a hideous dragon, vomiting flames, sprung towards him: but the spirit of Gisela descended from the roof, and touched the dragon with a lily which she held in her hand. The monster vanished in smoke; while the spectre turning towards Brömser with a mournful and imploring look, uttered a deep sigh, and disappeared. Brömser rose from his bed, and determined to accomplish his vow. He caused a church to be built in the forest of Rudesheim. In the chapel of the castle of Brömserberg are still shown the chains with which Brömser had been loaded in Palestine, and which, by their fall, announced the miraculous appearance of Gisela and the dragon.

The building called the *Jaalhof*, in the market-place of Rudesheim is supposed to have been a royal residence.

The vineyards situated on the neighbouring mountains produce very good wine, the excellence of which has rendered the name of Rudesheim celebrated throughout Europe. The first vines were planted here by Charlemagne; the culture was carried to perfection in the eleventh century, under the direction of Siegfried, archbishop of Mayence.

The best inns in Rudesheim are the *Angel*, the *Eagle*, the *Hotel of Darmstadt*, and the *Swan*.

*Geissenheim* is surrounded with vineyards and country

seats. The church contains the tomb of the celebrated elector John Philip.

Some distance on the left is *Johannisberg*, or *Mount St. John*, which is covered with vines up to the summit, on which stands the palace of Prince Metternich. This building occupies the site of the famous priory of Johannisberg, founded in 1102 by Rutherd II, archbishop of Mayence, and richly endowed by count Rodolph, of the Rheingau. It was converted into an abbey, in 1150, by archbishop Adalbert and dissolved in 1557, the cloister having been burnt fifteen years before by Albert of Brandenburg. During the 30 Years War, the remaining buildings were destroyed by the Swedes. In 1644, Johannisberg was sold by archbishop Anselm Casimir to Hubert von Bleymann, treasurer of the Empire, whose heirs resigned it in 1716, to the abbot of Fulde, who restored the priory, and erected the present noble building. In 1816, the estate was presented by the Emperor of Austria to Prince Metternich.

The vineyards occupy a space of sixty-three acres, and produce annually twenty-five hogsheads, each containing 1,300 bottles, usually worth 20,000 to 24,000 florins but amounting in good years to double that sum, exclusive of other wines of inferior quality. The best vines are those which grow nearest to the palace. In 1809, the wine of the first quality, was sold at four florins a bottle, and the inferior at three florins and a half: the wines of 1779, 1788, and 1805, are sold as high as twelve florins a bottle. The village of Johannisberg, at the foot of the mountain, contains about 700 inhabitants.

*Ellfeld*, the capital of the Rheingau \*, contains a popu-

\* The whole of the delicious country between Lorch and Walluf

lation of 2,000 inhabitants. This is a very old place ; it was called *Alta Villa* by the Romans, and was raised to the rank of a town in the fourteenth century by Louis of Bavaria. It is remarkable for its old Gothic church, which is surmounted by four curious towers. The best inn is the *Rose*, situated near the bank of the river.

On the opposite side of the Rhine, about two leagues from Mayence, is the old town of *Nieder-Ingelheim*, mentioned by several authors as the birthplace of Charlemagne. It is certain that this town was one of the favourite places of residence of that great monarch, who built a superb stone palace here, the outside of which was adorned with 100 marble pillars, brought from Rome and Ravenna. Several diets and councils were held there; Ingelheim has been the theatre of several interesting transactions in the history of Germany. Here Louis-le-Débonnaire, the imbecile son of Charlemagne, died of grief; and the unfortunate Henry IV was deposed by his ungrateful and rebellious son. The palace was repaired by Frederick I. The last Emperor who resided in it was Charles IV. In the war between Frederick the Victorious and the Archbishop Adolphus of Mayence, the edifice was burnt by the troops of the latter. The ruins, which still bear the name of Saal, occupy a considerable space.

The town of Nieder-Ingelheim does not contain anything which corresponds with the importance of the palace. Some interesting antiquities, however, are to be seen, such as the tomb of one of the daughters of Charlemagne ( this is an uncouth piece of sculpture, more ornamented than

(a little beyond Ellfeld ) is called the *Rheingau*. Under the dominion of the Franks it formed a distinct district, and was given by Louis, the last Carlovingian King, to the Archbishop of Mayence.

the mausoleum of his wife Fastrada, in the cathedral of Mayence) and two of the marble pillars presented to Charlemagne by the Pope, for the purpose of adorning the palace above mentioned.

About a league and a half from Ellfeld, and a league from Mayence is *Biberich*, the residence of the Prince of Nassau-Usingen, which was built by Prince George Augustus, in the beginning of the eighteenth century. The palace is peculiarly well situated on the banks of the river; and contains handsome and well-furnished apartments. The dining-room is a rotunda adorned with pillars of marble. Behind the palace is a vast and beautiful garden, which connects it with a delightful and fertile country. In this garden stands the old château of *Mosbach*, which is not allowed to be opened to the public in general : it contains some valuable monuments, collected from various places, but chiefly from the convent of Eberbach, which has been sequestrated. The palace of Biberich is a great ornament to the scenery on the eastern bank of the Rhine, near Mayence; the fortresses of Cassel and Kostheim, with the bridge of boats, and the picturesque towers of the cathedral, all contribute to make the approach to the city by water, a scene of great beauty and interest.

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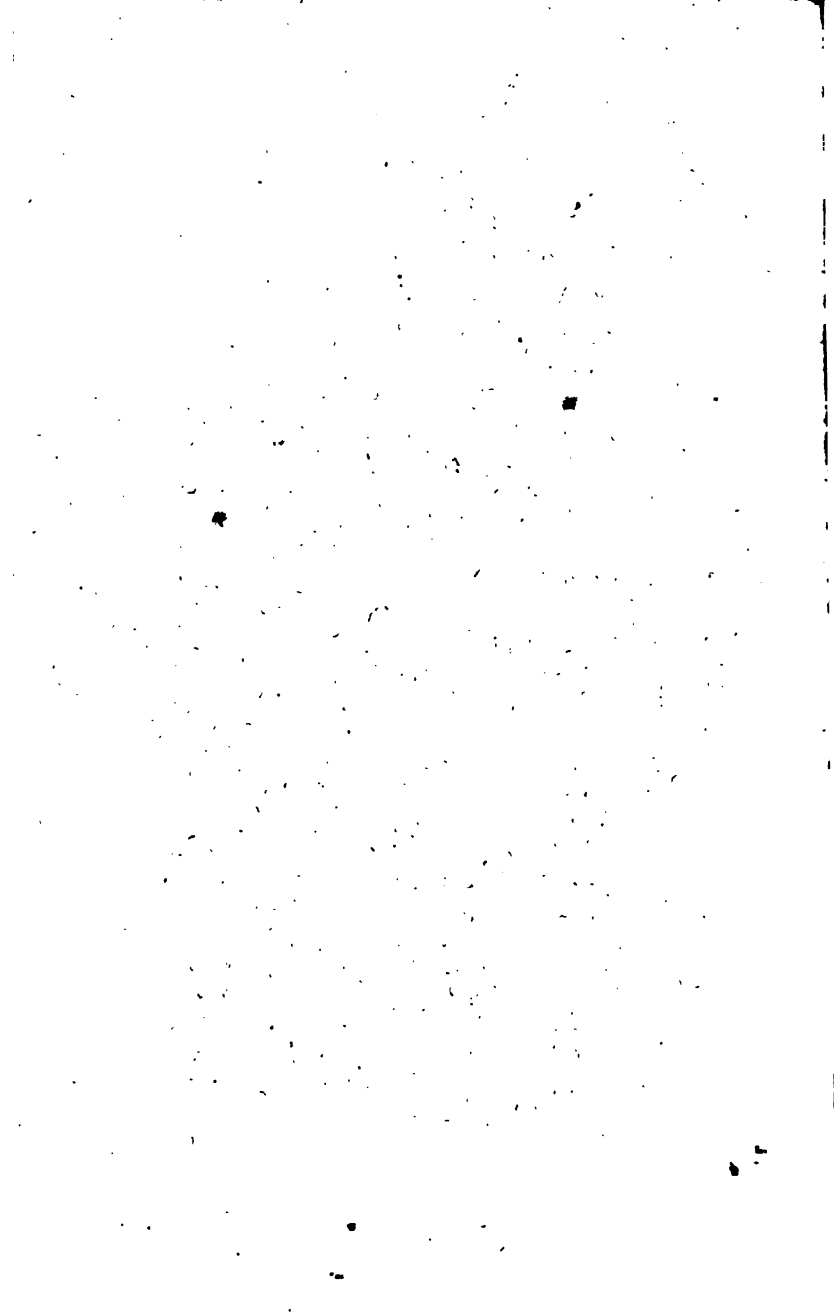






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## MAYENCE.

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*Mayence* occupies an elevated site, in a rich and fertile country, almost opposite the confluence of the Rhine and the Mein. The venerable cathedral, in the centre of the town, is surrounded with buildings, the towers and spires are not worthy of remark. The electoral palace is on the right, near the bank of the river, and the castle, which stands farther off, on the left, present a striking and imposing appearance. The surrounding hills, which form a vast amphitheatre, produce wines of an exquisite flavour; the intervening land, is highly cultivated. It was here that Marcus Agrippa, the son-in-law and favourite general of Augustus, constructed extensive fortifications, in order to prevent the Germans from occupying the left bank of the Rhine. Drusus Germanicus subsequently built a strong fortress here, called *Magontiacum* or *Moguntia*; these names are employed by Livy, when speaking of this place. The Roman monuments which still exist are the Eichelstein, or Drusus-Stein; the interior of a monument erected in honour of Drusus, situated on the ramparts; and the aqueduct, near Zahlbach. Drusus also built a fort or castle on the opposite bank, called *Castellum* (*castle*), which at present bears the name of Cassel. The garrison of *Magontiacum*, in the year 70, was composed of the 22nd Roman legion, which had formed part of the army with which Titus had besieged Jerusalem. Crescentius, who had accompanied that

army to Palestine, is said to have been invested with the title of bishop, and to have converted the inhabitants of this region to Christianity. The Emperor Trajan constructed a fort on the isthmus formed by the Rhine and the Mein; under the Carlovingian kings, this castle became a royal residence, by the name of *Kufstein*; it is now called Gustavsburg. The Emperor Adrian enlarged the exterior works of both forts; but the town, constantly exposed to the ravages of the Germans, was at length reduced to ashes. It was restored by the Franks. Charlemagne built a convent and a school on the Abanusberg, and constructed a wooden bridge, the stone pillars of which are still to be seen. In the 8th century, Winifred, canonized under the name of St. Boniface, was appointed bishop of Mayence, and conferred numerous benefits on the town, which the inhabitants still gratefully enjoy. Mayence (which owes its name to the river Mein) having become the seat of a metropolitan church, and the residence of the first electors of Germany, soon became considerable and flourishing. During the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, it was much frequented by minstrels or troubadours; and in 1318, Frauenlob, one of the most celebrated of those warrior-poets, died here and was buried in the cathedral. In the fifteenth century, Mayence attained the height of its glory; it was in that era that mankind was indebted to this city for the invention of printing, that invaluable art, which has been justly styled *ars memoria et mors oblivionis*. The prosperity of Mayence suffered much from the furious war between archbishop Adolphus of Nassau and Diether of Isenburg. The latter, on the death of Adolphus, became bishop of Mayence, rebuilt the palace of Martinsburg; and, in 1477, founded the University. In December, 1634, Mayence was taken by Gustavus

Adolphus. In 1793, it fell into the hands of the French.

The most memorable event in the history of Mayence, is the siege which that city sustained against the combined forces of Prussia and Austria, in 1793. The retreat of General Custine upon Strasbourg having permitted the allies to act on the offensive, they invested Mayence in the month of April. The garrison was composed of upwards of 20,000 French troops, commanded by Generals Kléber and Aubert-Dubayet; two representatives of the people, Rewbell and Merlin de Thionville, were also in the town. In the middle of June, provisions began to be scarce; but the besieged were full of ardour, in daily expectation of assistance from France. Two hundred pieces of cannon played against the walls of the place; while floating batteries, established on the Rhine, sent their projectiles into the weakest parts of the town, and occasioned considerable damage. In order to silence these batteries, intrepid soldiers plunged into the river, and cut the cables which united the boats; one of these gallant men in that manner brought in a raft bearing eighty soldiers, who were taken prisoners. Meanwhile, the corn contained in the city was almost entirely consumed; the windmills were destroyed by the fire of the besiegers; recourse was had to hand-mills; but as the shells from the camp of the allies fell in showers on the spot ~~where~~ they were erected, few workmen were found willing to undertake so dangerous a service. Horse-flesh became the chief food of the garrison: many soldiers were obliged to feed on rats, while others descended the banks of the Rhine to collect the dead horses which had been cast up by the river. Serious maladies were brought on by this loathsome diet; and guards were placed along the

river to prevent the soldiers from continuing this practice. A cat was sold for six francs; and dead horse's flesh was valued at forty-five sous per pound. The Officers did not fare better than their men; Aubert Dubayet, giving à dinner to his staff, presented them, as a choice dish, with a cat flanked by twelve mice. In the meantime, the garrison received no succour from France. Every expedient resorted to with the view of communicating their situation to the French troops in the vicinity, had failed; while false editions of the *Moniteur*, printed at Frankfort, announcing the overthrow of the Convention and the establishment of the authority of Louis XVII, were constantly introduced into the city by the besiegers, and filled the garrison with fears and apprehensions. The famine at length became so intolerable, that two thousand of the inhabitants implored permission to leave the town; Aubert-Dubayet granted their request, but they were driven back by the besiegers, while many of them, placed between two fires, perished under the walls of the place. At length the garrison capitulated on the most honourable terms, on the 25th of July.

The possession of Mayence was too important to the French, for them not to attempt to retake it. In June, 1795, a French army blockaded Mayence, and the town had to suffer the miseries of another siege, but General Clairfait, at the head of the Austrian army, forced the invaders to retreat. In 1797, it fell into the hands of Generals Hoche and Moreau; and formed part of the French Empire until 1814. At the conclusion of the war, it was assigned to the Grand-Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt. It is at present the seat of the high court of justice for the province of Rhenish Hesse, and has a strong garrison composed of Austrian and Prussian troops.

The town is built on the slope of a hill, near the left-bank of the Rhine; its distance from the mouth of the Mein is about 900 paces. The circumference of the town, including the outworks, is estimated at 3,900 Rhenish yards (about 10 miles). The most northern point, from which this calculation is made, is the brick-kiln; and the most southern, Weissenau, both situated on the Rhine. The length of the town, from the Bocksthor gate near the Rhine to the fort of inundation, is 5,140 paces. There are three large gates: the *Neuthor* (*new Gate*), leading to Oppenheim and Worms; the *Gauthor*, leading to Paris by Alzel, Kaiserslautern, etc.; and the *Münsterthor*, conducting to Bingen, Coblenz, etc.; and also to Treves by Kreuznach. A fourth gate, called *Raimundithor*, to a cross-road leading to Mombach. There are five gates which open upon the Rhine: the *Rothe Thor* (Red Gate) is 140 paces above the *Bridge of Boats*. This bridge, which leads to Cassel (on the right bank) is supported by 47 boats, having railings on both sides; it is 700 paces in length. The width of the Rhine near this bridge is about 1,200 feet, and the depth of the water seven.

The *Citadel* is a long square 3,000 feet in length; it has thirteen bastions facing the land, and one opposite the Rhine, besides ten large batteries, and fourteen advanced works. The principal is that called the *Hauptstein*, upon the hill of Hardenberg. There are also two forts on the right bank, Cassel and fort Montebello, the latter communicates with the town by the entrenched island of St. Peter.

Mayence contains 130 streets or lanes, which are lighted during eight months of the year; most of them are narrow, winding and gloomy; there are some wider, handsomer and more animated, but these are to be found only



in the more modern parts of the town. The finest street is that called the *Grosse Bleiche*, which extends from the *Schlossplatz* (Castle Square) to the *Münster Gate* : it is 800 paces in length, and would adorn any capital, if it presented more life, particularly in winter. The other streets worth noticing are the *Thiermarktstrasse* (Cattle Market), the *Ludwigstrasse* (Lewis Street), and a few others. The commercial streets are the *Schustergasse* (Shoemakers street) and the *Augustinergasse* (Augustine street).

The squares are 27 in number; the largest is the *Schlossplatz*, near the castle, not far from the Rhine; it is here that the garrison is reviewed on parade days; but though the trees with which it is planted render it a pleasant walk, it is not much frequented. The most bustling squares are the Hay and Green Markets, which may be said to form but one: the prettiest and most agreeable is the *Thiermarkt*, where there is a walk planted with trees, which afford a pleasant shade. The square called *Guttembergsplatz*, is adorned with several handsome buildings: the *Leichhof*, (Burying Ground) is also worth seeing.

#### PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Of the 24 churches which Mayence formerly contained, 11 only are at present consecrated to divine worship: the most remarkable are the following.

*The Cathedral* a majestic and splendid building; but which has suffered so much from conflagrations and from the different wars which have desolated Mayence, that it may be called an imposing mass of successive reparations. It is 350 feet long and 140 wide; it has two choirs, two

cupolas, and 4 towers, the principal of which is 390 feet in height. This edifice six times fell a prey to the flames. The original building was commenced in 978, and finished in 1009; it was consecrated on St. Martin's day; in the following night it was reduced to ashes, in consequence of a general illumination. The second conflagration took place in 1081; the third, in 1137; the fourth, in 1190. It was rebuilt between the years 1232 and 1239; and struck by lightning on May 22d, 1767; in four years, the damage occasioned by this last accident was almost entirely repaired. The sixth and last was caused by the bombardment on June 28th 1793; the most serious loss was that of a valuable library, which had been placed in the church. It was then converted into a store-house. It was finally repaired in 1803.

The aisle is supported by 56 pillars, which, together with the choir, presents a magnificent appearance; out of 32 altars which the cathedral formerly contained, 14 only remain; there are also 20 chapels and two vestries. Among the curious tombs with which this edifice is filled, are those of 22 Archbishops or Electors, from Siegfried III to Charles d'Ostein; of Fastrada, one of Charlemagne's wives, who died in 794; and of Frederick Frauenlob, the Meistersänger, or minstrel, who died in 1318, and was borne to his grave by eight ladies of Mayence; the original monument was destroyed in 1774; the present one is a copy made in 1783. All these tombs suffered much during the French revolutionary war. This cathedral presents a peculiarity which also exists at Worms and Spire: it has a high altar at each end; this produces a singular effect. A still more striking circumstance, is the presence of an antique head of Jupiter, set between two wings; an admirable piece of workmanship; it is placed beneath a

monument fixed in the wall, at the north-east corner of the church. The bronze christening font, cast in 1325, and the brass doors, of a still greater antiquity, which open on the market-place, are well worth seeing.

The *Church of St. Ignatius*, in the Capucines street, is considered the first of the churches of Mayence, the painted ceiling is superb. The high altar is surmounted with a crown of glory of exquisite beauty.

The *Church of St. Stephen*, situated on the height near the *Gauthor*, the most elevated spot in the town, is surmounted by a steeple, 210 feet in height, from which there is a beautiful prospect; a telegraph was placed here during the occupation of Mayence by the French.

The *Church of the Augustines*, in the street of that name, is a long square building without any columns: it possesses a fine painted ceiling, and an excellent organ, the work of Stumme. On the left of the choir is a handsome altar, adorned with an exquisite picture of the Virgin; it was erected by General Clairfait, after his victory over the French, and occupation of the lines of Weissenau, in October 1795.

The *Church of St. Peter*, in the *Schlossplatz*, contains a great number of pictures and ornaments; the belfry is the finest in the town. In the aisle is the monument erected to the memory of the Austrian General Wolkenstein, who was killed in the assault of Hechtsheim, October 29th, 1795.

The *Church of St. Emmeran*, stands in the street of that name. The high altar is superb; it is supported by marble pillars, and adorned with a fine painting by Maulpersch, representing the Assumption of the Virgin, which is considered the most valuable picture in Mayence.

The *Temple of the Lutherans*, in the *Welschnonnengasse* (Walloon Nuns Street) was formerly the place of worship for those ladies. The ceiling, which is worth seeing, was constructed by Heidloff; the organ, the work of Rippels, is very fine; but the church is altogether too small.

The *ci-devant Teutonic house*, now the Grand Duke's Palace, was the residence of Napoleon when at Mayence.

The *ci-devant* electoral residence, is situated near the northern extremity of the town. This building, after having suffered considerable damage, has been at length converted into a commercial magazine and storehouse. The ancient and superb picture gallery, adorned with fresco paintings by Zick, is employed for a similar purpose. The Fort of St. Martin, adjoining this edifice, together with the church of the castle and the chancery, were demolished by the French.

The *High Court of Justice*, in the Cattle Market, formerly the residence of the count of Bassenheim, at present the seat of the supreme tribunal of the Rhenish circle, is a handsome edifice constructed in a noble style of architecture.

The other buildings worth seeing are the *Arsenal*, the former *palace of the count d'Ostein*, now inhabited by the commandant of the citadel, the *House of the Maltese Order*, at present the seat of the directors of the fortifications; — the *Barracks for the Prussian artillery*, formerly the electoral stables; and the *Palace of the count de Stadion*, in the *Grosse Bleiche*, at present the residence of the Governor of Mayence.

The ancient *Schröder coffee-house* contains a reading-room and a casino, to which strangers are admitted, on

being introduced by a member. This is an interesting edifice, from the fact of its being situated on the spot formerly occupied by Guttemberg, the inventor of moveable types. His printing-office was in the court called *Zum Jungen*, near the ancient church of the Franciscans, where the arms of his family are still to be seen. A column was placed here, October, 4th, 1824, to commemorate the invention of printing. A statue of Guttemberg, the work of the celebrated Thorwaldsen, purchased by a general subscription throughout Germany, was erected in 1837, and is one of the principal ornaments of the town.

The *Theatre* is a new and handsome building, designed by Moller, on the model of the theatres of the ancients.

All the public collections relating to literature and the arts are united in one building, situated in the *Grosse Bleiche*. It is divided into several rooms, and contains the following curiosities.

The *Library*, composed of 80 or 90,000 volumes, of which 25 or 30,000 only are of any value. Amongst these there are many elegant French works, and several valuable specimens of the earliest printing, some of which are the only copies extant, such as the Psalter, printed in 1459; the Catholicon, in 1460; the Bible, in 1462, etc. The productions of modern German literature are not numerous, but there are a considerable number of curious manuscripts. The library is open every day in the week, except Saturdays and Sundays, from 9 to 4 o'clock.

The *Collection of Pictures* contains only forty; but amongst them are several works of the greatest masters. The principal ones are a *Madonna*, by Perugino; an *Apolonia*, by Dominichino; a *Carmelite on his knees*, by Hannibal Caracci; *Christ in the Temple*, by Jordaens; a *Messenger*, by Rubens; and *Adam and Eve*, by Albert Dürer.

The *Museum of Roman Antiquities* is one of the most complete collections to be found out of Italy. They consist principally of altars, votive tablets, and stones belonging to the Roman legions who were stationed at Mayence. All these antiquities were found in the neighbourhood of the town, and are of great local importance.

The *Cabinet of Medals*, though neither numerous nor valuable, is yet worth seeing. The principal objects are ancient Roman and Mayence coins, with several medals struck on the occasion of the coronation of Napoleon.

The *Cabinet of Natural History* is well supplied with cristallizations, petrifications, and other curiosities of that description.

The *Collection of mathematical and physical instruments* contains a quantity of curious models of mechanism, hydraulics, architecture and sculpture. Amongst these is the model of the bridge which Napoleon proposed to throw over the Rhine at Mayence; the piles of which were to have been in granite, and the remainder in wood. The execution of this model cost 20,000 francs; the explanation of the project is highly interesting.

Mayence contains several shops for the sale of curiosities, four circulating libraries, a musical academy, etc.

The principal hotels in Mayence are the *Three Crowns* (Drei Kronen), near the Rhine, where the diligence stops: this is the most frequented and bustling inn in the town; the *Emperor* (Kaiser), situated in the most healthy part of Mayence; the *Hotel de Hollande*; the *Cheval Blanc*, at the corner of the St. Quentin street; the *Hotel du Rhin*; and the *Hotel d'Angleterre*. The best are the *Rhin*, the *Emperor* and the *Three Crowns*.

*Schools.* — The principal establishments for learning are the college or Gymnasium, to which are added two prepa-

ratory schools for Latin ; the seminary ; four preparatory academies for boys, and as many for girls ; and a school for midwifery, attached to the lying-in institution.

*Charitable Institutions.* The *Hospital of St. Roch*, for indigent patients ; the *Institution of Mercy*, principally for servants without means of subsistence ; the *Orphan Asylum*, attached to which is a Sunday school for the children brought up in that establishment ; an *Institution* in which girls, after their first education has been finished, are taught spinning and sewing ; the *Great Poor School* for children of both sexes whose parents are paupers : these children sleep at the residence of their parents, but are boarded and clothed at the asylum, where they are kept the whole of the day.

There is no foundling hospital in Mayence ; the foundlings, (in number averaging from 80 to 100 annually ; ) are placed out to nurse at the expense of the last mentioned establishment, where they are brought up until they can be admitted into the Orphan Asylum.

The *Benevolent Institution*, established in 1818 for the support of the poor. To this purpose about 36,000 florins are annually devoted, 18 or 19,000 of which are raised by voluntary subscription, 8,000 contributed by the town, and the rest produced by the interest of different bequests, and the sale of divers articles of needle-work, etc.

The establishment known under the name of *Frauen-Verein*, established in 1820, is highly deserving not only of praise but of imitation. The design of this institution is to receive and attend to the wants of indigent lying-in women, and poor females in general ; and to educate and clothe young girls, and prepare them to enter service as also to promote integrity among domestics.

*Population.* The population of Mayence is about

30,000 souls, of which 28,000 are Catholics, and 2,000 Lutherans, Calvinists, and Jews : to these must be added the garrison, generally 6,000 strong.

*Agriculture.* The territory of Mayence is not very considerable, since it contains only 1,180 acres of arable land, 126 of meadows, 131 of vineyards and 186 of Kitchen-gardens. The greater part of the land is fertile and extremely well cultivated. The vegetables are excellent, and the fruit delicious : the vines, chiefly situated on the heights, produce capital table-wine; the principal ones are those of Kästrich, Bienengarten, the Chartreuse, and Jacobsberg.

*Industry and Manufactures.* Mayence contains several tanneries, breweries, and distilleries of brandy; manufactures of tobacco, pipe-clay, varnished tin, soap, wax pearls, cards, umbrellas, parasols, chocolate, fiddle-strings, carriages, pianos; excellent optical instruments; fowling pieces, and above all cabinet-works, superbly executed, and sent in great quantities to the fairs of Frankfort and other places.

*Commerce.* Mayence is an interesting city to the commercial world, from it's having been the nucleus of the celebrated Hanseatic league. It was a citizen of Mayence, named Walpoden, who first suggested the plan of freeing commerce from the oppressive exactions of the feudal barons, with whose castles the whole Continent was covered. For this purpose a confederation was formed, composed of the principal commercial cities along the Rhine : this league, which received the name of the *Hanseatic Confederacy*, was concluded in 1335; and to it may be attributed the origin of free-trade\*.

\* It was the same Walpoden who, under the direction of the



The situation of Mayence in the centre of the line between Switzerland and Holland, and at the confluence of the Rhine and the Mein, is highly favorable to commerce; still the trade of that city is not so considerable as one might expect.

The exportations consist of corn of every description, oil, wines, rape seed, brandy, vinegar, chesnuts, prunes, nuts, apples (called *Borstorfer*), juniper grains, clover-seeds, potash, sour crout, etc., leather, morocco, iron plate, paper, kali, paper hangings, etc., are also manufactured in great quantities, for home consumption.

The importations consist of colonial produce, brought direct to Mayence from Holland, to the detriment of Cologne; every description of woollen, silk, and cotton goods, rice, fish-oil, English tin, skins from Brazil, articles in steel, fruit from the south of Europe, foreign wines, and different objects of luxury. All the neighbouring places, from Oppenheim to Bingen, receive the objects they are in need of from Mayence.

All the boats coming down the Mein and the Neckar unload their cargoes at the first port situated *above* the Bridge of Boats. Those destined for the Middle and Lower Rhine are laden at the same place; while those proceeding to the Upper Rhine, the Mein, and the Neckar take in their cargo at the second port, situated *below* the Bridge of Boats.

As a winter residence, Mayence offers many advantages, to travellers who come with the intention of enjoying the baths and taking the waters; especially to those persons

Emperor Rodolph of Hapsburg, reduced to their present ruined but picturesque condition most of the castles and strongholds on the banks of the Rhine, as being the haunts of tyranny and rapine.

who, after having visited the banks of the Rhine and taken the benefit of the mineral springs, would prefer passing the winter months in an agreeable climate to running the risk of endangering their health by returning to their native country in an inclement season.

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## WIESBADEN.

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*Wiesbaden* is delightfully situated between two hills which extend, in a gentle slope, to the vast plain on which Frankfort is built. It was known to the ancients by the name of *Visibadum*, and was raised to the rank of a town in 963, when the Emperor Otho signed several papers here in favour of the bishopric of Magdeburg, and some of the imperial towns. Wiesbaden at that time contained a palace, in which the Emperors of Germany resided when they came for the purpose of bathing. This palace was burnt, together with the town, in the 13th century, by the Lords of Eppenstein. The town was rebuilt by the Emperor Adolphus. At the commencement of the 18th century, trenches were made in the ground where the palace, called *Sala*, formerly stood : the street which led to that royal residence is known by the name of *Saalgasse*,

Wiesbaden possesses fifteen springs of warm mineral water and two of cold : the warmest is called the *Kochbrunnen*, which has a temperature of 23 degrees Réaumur : The public baths are constructed on an excellent plan ; but those established in the hotels and private houses are generally preferred by strangers. The principal hotels, possessing baths, excellent tables d'hôte, etc., are the *Rose*, the *Cross-bow* (*Schützenhof*), the *Eagle* or *Post-house*, the *Court of England*, and the *Four Seasons* (*Vier Jahreszeiten*). The latter is a splendid establishment, and is built in a superb situation : it is frequented by persons of

distinction; apartments, table, wine, and baths, are provided with the most minute attention. The *Rose* is preferred by many strangers on account of it's vicinity to the Kochbrunnen.

The building called the *Kursaal*, for the use of persons taking the waters, is situated at the end of the great promenade, behind the fountain of Wiessenbrunnen, and communicates by a walk with the garden Herrngarten. It contains a splendid dancing room, the largest in Germany; since it exceeds the Apollo Saloon at Vienna; the roof of which is supported by columns of marble extracted from the neighbouring quarries of Limburg. During the bathing season concerts and balls are given at this building, which on Sundays and festivals is crowded with visitors from Mayence, Frankfort, and the other towns in the vicinity, who assemble for the purpose of partaking of the excellent dinners afforded by the table d'hôte. The front of the edifice is 350 feet in length; and it's depth is 170.

The *Public Library* contains more than 40,000 volumes relating to modern literature, history, geography, medicine, natural history, politics, etc. Any person may have the use of the books, on leaving his name and address.

The *Museum of Antiquities*, situated in the same building as the Library, possesses a numerous collection of Roman and other antiquities, chiefly collected by the exertions of a society of indefatigable members. This laudable institution becomes every day more important, and greatly contributes to the attractions of Wiesbaden.

The environs of Wiesbaden present many delightful walks and excursions, nature having been peculiarly profuse in beautifying the surrounding country. The most interesting objects in the vicinity are the *Sonnenberg*, a charming village about half a league from the baths, re-

markable for an ancient and picturesque castle; the *Pheasant Walk*, situated in a beautiful valley, three quarters of a league from the town; the old convent of *Klarenthals*, near which are to be seen many ancient tombs; the mountain of *Geisberg*, commanding a fine view of Mayence and the villages on the banks of the Rhine; the hill and valley of *Neresberg*, with the remains of a Roman building supposed to have been a hunting-seat of the Neros: near this is the cavern of *Leichweishöhle*, named after a poacher by whom it was formerly inhabited; and the hunting-seat called *Platte*, situated in the middle of a wood, one league from Wiesbaden: from this spot there is one of the most extensive and beautiful prospects in Germany.

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## FRANKFORT.

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Few places present so agreeable an aspect as the city of Frankfort. Instead of gloomy fortifications, wretched suburbs, or dirty causeways, the traveller entering this town passes through charming gardens, rows of flowers, shady alleys, with broad and handsome promenades. It is to the policy of Napoleon that Frankfort is indebted for these delightful embellishments, and also for the enjoyment of many privileges of which the inhabitants were deprived by the ancient laws of the place. These reforms were principally effected under the enlightened administration of the prince-primate, a dignity created by Napoleon, but which has been suppressed since the expulsion of the French.

Frankfort contains about 55,000 inhabitants, chiefly Protestants; the Catholics and Jews are in equal numbers, and form about the thirtieth part of the population. By a law dated 1662, the Jews were confined in one street, and locked up at night : this arbitrary measure was abolished during the French occupation. Though the town of Frankfort is said to be of very great antiquity, and to have been the seat of a Roman colony, yet in all probability it was founded by the Franks, from whom it derives its name. The first mention of Frankfort in history, is in the year 793, when Charlemagne held a Diet there for the purpose of regulating the ecclesiastical affairs of his empire : the palace inhabited by that monarch stood



the Magi, over the middle door, is a chef-d'œuvre of ancient sculpture.

*The Church of St. Leonard* occupies the site of the ancient palace of Charlemagne. The roof of one of the naves is of very curious construction.

The churches above mentioned are devoted to the Roman Catholic religion. The principal Lutheran churches are : —

*The Church of St. Catherine.* in the Parade Platz, contains the tombs of the learned Ludolf, and of Uffenbach, the first Abyssinian missionary, who translated the scriptures into the language of that country. The altar-piece, by Booz, is worth seeing, the organ has a very fine tone.

*The Church of the White Sisters*, built in 1142, contains an excellent organ and a fine altar-piece by Wendelstadt.

Several churches and chapels in Frankfort which are no longer devoted to divine service, have been converted into warehouses : amongst these is the church of St. Nicholas, built by Rodolph of Hapsburg, remarkable for the beauty of it's architecture.

There is a *Jewish Synagogue*, in the Juden Gasse.

The *Römer*, or *Town-Hall* is the most remarkable public building in Frankfort; but less so from it's architecture than from the historical recollections attached to it. Here it was that the Emperors of Germany were elected during several centuries. In the great hall, placed in separate niches, are to be seen the portraits of all the monarchs who have filled the imperial throne, from Conrad of Franconia to the present time. In this building is also reserved the famous Golden Bull, issued in 1356, by the emperor Charles IV, which forms the Magna Charta of the



on the spot now occupied by the church of St. Leonard. In 822, Louis-le-Débonnaire erected another palace, the chapel of which still remains, and is the oldest building in the town. It was the favourite residence of Louis-le-Germanique. In 1356, Frankfort was appointed (by an article in the Golden Bull) the seat of the election of the German emperors. After various political discussions, the internal constitution of the town was regulated by the convention of 1613. Frankfort suffered much during the wars of the French revolution, and was even bombarded during three days by their troops who burnt a part of the Jews quarter, built in 1662. It was recovered by the allied armies in 1813; since which period it has formed part of the German Confederation, and is the seat of the Assembly of it's Deputies; it furnishes seven hundred and twenty men as it's contingent, and, in conjunction with the three other free towns (Hamburgh, Bremen, and Lubeck) has a voice in the deliberations. The new constitution of the town was established October 18th, 1816: the government is exercised by three powers, — the Senate, the Council of town Representatives and the Legislative Body.

The *Cathedral Church of St. Bartholomew*, consecrated to the catholic religion, was commenced in 1415, and finished in 1509; it is the last edifice which was built in the ancient German style of architecture. It was in this church that the Emperors of Germany were elected: the chapel in which this ceremony took place still exists. The cathedral contains the tombs of Gunther of Schwarzbourg, Rodolph of Sachsenhausen, and other ancient monuments.

The *Church of Our Lady*, in the Liebefrauen Berg, was built in the fourteenth century. The Adoration of

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German Empire, and is still appealed to in all the decisions of the Diet. This document is in Latin, written upon vellum, with a golden seal, the size of a half-crown, attached by a thread of the same precious material : the name of *Bull* is derived from the Latin word *bullā*, which signifies *seal*. The Bull by which Leo X conferred on Henry VIII the title of Defender of the Faith, was also in gold. During the reign of Napoleon, the Golden Bull of Frankfort was removed to Paris, but was subsequently restored to the city by the Allied Sovereigns. It is in the Römer that the meetings of the Senate are held ; it contains likewise the offices of different public functionaries. During the fairs, shops are established here for the sale of cloth, iron-work, etc.

The *Theatre* is well got up ; the actors are good, and the orchestra very superior.

The *Casino*, partly a literary institution, is perhaps the first establishment of the kind in Europe. It contains billiard-rooms, card tables, and other sources of amusement. The meetings which take place on each Wednesday are consecrated to the ladies. The Society forms two classes : the first is composed of the shareholders, about 150 in number, who alone have a deliberative voice in the affairs of the establishment. The second class consists of strangers, introduced by members, allowed to participate, without any charge, in all the amusements during a month.

Among the other public buildings in Frankfort, must be mentioned the *Saalhof*, formerly the residence of the Carolingian Kings, a very ancient edifice to which successive repairs have given a modern appearance.

The *Braunfels*, near the Liebefrauen Berg, is also worth seeing. The exchange is held here from twelve to one

every day : during the fair it is filled with shops of all kinds, and is the rendezvous of the fashionable world.

The other public buildings are the *Arsenal*, the *Barracks*, the *Palace of Taxes*, and the *Palace of the Teutonic order*.

The *Public Library*, situated on the river side, is a fine building, erected in 1825. It contains about 50,000 volumes, and a large collection of medals, manuscripts and rare works ; amongst the latter is a copy of the first edition of the Bible, printed on parchment in 1462.

The *Stadel Museum*, founded in 1816 by the will of the late M. Staedel, a banker of Frankfort, who left to this establishment a rich gallery of pictures, a fine collection of engravings (many of which are the works of Albert Durer), and a capital of upwards of 1,200,000 florins, for the laudable purpose of encouraging and developping the talents of young artists. Most of the pictures in this Museum are of the old German and Flemish schools ; but there are also several productions of the most celebrated Italian masters.

The traveller must not omit visiting the *Senkenberg Academy*, comprising a library, an anatomical college, an hospital, and a botanic garden, in which may be seen the tomb of the liberal founder, Dr. Senkenberg.

The collection of the late M. Bethman contains plaster casts of the most celebrated busts and statues of antiquity. These objects are placed in an edifice of an elegant style of architecture, built in the midst of trees. Amongst them must especially be noticed the statue of Ariadne, the chef-d'œuvre of Danniker.

The celebrated poet Goethe was a native of Frankfort ; he was born on the 28th of May 1749, in the house designated by letter F. N° 74, in the street called Gross-Hirschgraben.



The most interesting seasons of the year are those at which the fairs are held : they are two in number, and take place at Easter and Michaelmas ; they are attended by merchants from all parts of Germany.

The principal hotels in Frankfort are the *Hotel d'Angleterre*, the *Hotel de Paris*, the *Weidenhof*, and the *Weidenbusch*.

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## DARMSTADT.

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*Darmstadt* is built in the middle of a large plain, and contains a population of about 18,000 inhabitants. The monuments of this town are all modern, and owe their construction to the exertions of the late Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt. The improvements effected within the last twenty years are surprising ; the population has been more than doubled, and although it has sustained a severe loss in the death of it's late sovereign, Darmstadt bids fair to become a flourishing city. The principal edifices are :

The *Palace*, commenced by the Landgrave Ernest Augustus, who died in 1739. This building is unfinished ; but if we may judge from the plan, which still exists, it's founder intended to render it the largest royal residence in Germany. The four cupolas which surmount it give it an imposing appearance. Besides the apartments of the Grand-Duke, this edifice contains a Museum, a Cabinet of natural history, in which are to be seen many curious specimens of antediluvian animals, found in the neighbourhood ; a Picture Gallery, composed of 6,000 paintings of celebrated artists and a fine collection of statues and plaster casts ; and the Public Library, consisting of 150,000 volumes, of which 25,000 relate to medicine alone.

The *Exercierhaus* is the most curious building in Darmstadt ; it is of great extent, and occupies one of the

sides of the ground set apart for the exercising of the troops. It was erected in 1752 by a common carpenter named Schuknecht, no architect consenting to undertake the construction of the building from the design of the Landgrave. The roof of this edifice is supported by a wood-work of an ingenious and solid description. Besides the arsenal and military depots, it contains rooms for exercising the troops of the Grand-Duke during winter; it is calculated that 4,000 men can perform military manœuvres in this building at the same time. The gardens which adjoin it are handsome and well kept, and are always open to the public : in one of them, surrounded by weeping willows and funereal trees, is the tomb of the Landgravine Louisa Henrietta; on her monument is an urn of Carrara marble, finely carved, bearing the following inscription :

Hic Jacet Ludovica Henrica, landgravia Hessiae,  
Sexu fœmina, ingenio vir.

This monument was erected by order of Frederick the Great. The Landgravine was a princess of great beauty and extraordinary talents.

The *Theatre* or *Opera House*, is one of the finest edifices of the kind; it can contain 1,800 persons. The late Grand-Duke was passionately fond of music, and he spared nothing in order to render his *corps dramatique* superior to all others in Germany : such was his passion for music, that he not only assisted at the rehearsals in person, but established a council for the regulation of affairs connected with that art. M. André, of Offenbach, was one of the principal members of this body : he was one of the first who applied lithography to the printing of music in Germany, and also introduced that custom into England.

The *Gymnasium*, or *College*, founded in 1627 by the Landgrave George, acquired great celebrity under the direction of the learned historian Wenck; it is divided into six classes, and attended by upwards of 400 students.

The principal inns in Darmstadt are the *Hesse*, the *Grappe de Raisin*, and the *Cour de Darmstadt*.

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## HEIDELBERG.

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The town of Heidelberg is situated at the foot of a mountain, at the place where the Neckar leaves the narrow valley through which it has run from its source, to flow through a rich and fertile plain, till it joins the Rhine at Mannheim.

Heidelberg was only a small village in the thirteenth century : it was enlarged in the fourteenth by the Count Palatine Robert, and soon became the capital of the Lower Palatinate. Few places have suffered more from war than this town, especially during the seventeenth century. It was ravaged during the Thirty Years War by the troops of the Emperor Ferdinand II, and the Elector of Bavaria, who devastated the Palatinate, and expelled the unhappy Elector Frederick V, son in law to James I of England. In 1673, the Palatinate was most unmercifully ravaged by Marshal Turenne, who acted under the orders of Louvois, the minister of Louis XIV. In 1693, Heidelberg was invested and taken by the French army commanded by Marshal de Lorges, who committed numberless acts of barbarity, while his troops seem to have been actuated by the most brutal inhumanity. They butchered the inhabitants, violated the women, plundered the houses, rifled the churches, and murdered the priests at the altar : they broke open the electoral vault, and scattered the ashes of that illustrious family about the streets ; they set fire to different

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quarters of the city ; they stripped about 15,000 of the inhabitants , without distinction of age or sex , and drove them naked into the castle , that the garrison might be the sooner induced to capitulate ; refused admittance they remained like cattle in the open air , without food or covering exposed to all the horrors of a bombardment and when they were set at liberty , in consequence of the castle's being surrendered , a great number of them perished along the banks of the Neckar , from cold , hunger , anguish , and despair. Heidelberg now forms part of the Grand Duchy of Baden , and contains a population of about 10,000 inhabitants.

The *University* of Heidelberg is the most ancient in Germany next to that of Prague. The famous collection of manuscripts and printed books , known by the name of the *Palatine Library* , was removed to Rome during the Thirty Years' War , and afterwards to Paris : in 1815 , it was restored to Heidelberg through the intercession of the King of Prussia. The university considerably diminished in prosperity after the Thirty Years' War , and it received a severe blow in 1802 , by the cession of the left bank of the Rhine to France ; and the secularization of the property of the nobles , which formed it's principal support. Since 1815 , however , thanks to the princes of Baden , to whom this portion of the Palatinate has been assigned , the university has recovered from it's former depressed condition , and is at present attended by about 800 students. To the university are attached an excellent botanic garden , a zoological museum , a laboratory , an observatory , and other establishments appropriated to the cultivation of science and the arts.

The most remarkable object to be seen at Heidelberg is the *Castle*. The most ancient part of this magnificent

structure is supposed to have been built by the Elector of Bavaria, Otho Henry, as early as the fourteenth century; but most of the ruins are those of a more modern edifice, erected in the beginning of the seventeenth century by the Elector Frederick V. The history of this castle is as uncertain as that of the princes who possessed it. It's origin is obscured by legendary tradition. A Druidess named Jelta, who inhabited the mountain on which the castle is built, is said to have predicted that a royal edifice would one day occupy the site of her modest abode. She was devoured by a wolf while on an excursion into the neighbouring forest. The fountain near the margin of which she met with her tragical fate was called the Wolfs' Fountain, the source of which has been long dried up; a large lime tree which overshadowed it has also disappeared. Some person has had the absurd idea of erecting a Chinese pagoda on the spot. The castle first built was destroyed by fire in 1587: such was the violence of the conflagration, that the very stones of the edifice were consumed, and their ruins dispersed by the explosion of the gunpowder magazine. A new castle was erected, and served as the residence of the Electors Palatine: but it was almost destroyed during the Thirty Years war, and by the successive attacks it had to sustain from the French; the electoral family therefore removed to Mannheim. Nevertheless it had been rebuilt and had even recovered it's former splendour, when the octagonal tower was struck by lightning, on the 23d of June 1764, and the fire was communicated to the whole building. Superstitious persons asserted on this occasion that this conflagration was the result of the will of Heaven, that it might not be said that the prophecy of a Pagan priestess had been accomplished. This disaster was a fatal blow to the prosperity of Heidel-

berg : for the Elector and his Court removed again to Mannheim, nor was any attempt ever made to restore the castle.

The tower which was struck by lightning is perhaps the most imposing feature of this magnificent ruin. The span of this tower is so ample, that it's four windows seem but slightly bowed. Below these windows are the statues of the Elector Louis V, and his brother Frederick V. A tablet of stone placed between the statues bears an inscription, of which the following is a translation :

« Louis, Count Palatine of the Rhine, Elector and Duke of Bavaria, erected this tower, and finished it in 1583. »

« Frederick V., Count Palatine of the Rhine, Elector, Vicar of the Holy Roman Empire, and Duke of Bavaria, pulled down the upper part of this tower, rebuilt, and vaulted it; and added thirty-three feet to the height of the banqueting hall, after having removed the column which supported the roof, without any damage whatever. Finished in the year 1619. »

This tower is connected with the building, which contains the chapel, by a simple, but noble range of apartments called the *English Apartments*, so called because they were occupied by the princess Elizabeth of England, daughter of James I, and wife of Frederick V. Over one of the doors which conduct to these apartments is the following inscription :

“ Frederick V to his dear wife Elizabeth,  
in the year 1615. ”

The chapel of St. Udalrich is the last part of the castle which has undergone repair; it was used until 1805. A confessional, placed near the door, contains a wax

figure of a monk, so perfect a representation of life, that one might suppose it to be the last surviving minister of the chapel. From thence one enters the room which contains the Great Tun of Heidelberg, constructed in 1751, under Charles Theodore, Elector Palatine : it is 30 feet 7 inches long, and 21 feet six inches in diameter, and can hold 244,000 bottles. Although, in point of size, the Tun is greatly inferior to many vats in the London breweries, yet as a work of art it is deserving of notice. On the side which faces the spectator are two lions supporting the Ducal arms ; above, at the end of the gallery which surmounts the tun, Bacchus appears to give the signal to drink, on each side is a carving of a sylvan God playing on a pipe ; and, lower down, are two similar deities in different positions. A staircase conducts to the top of the tun, which is covered with a railed platform on which dinners and dances are given. When the Allied Sovereigns visited the castle of Heidelberg with their suite after the Congress of Vienna, a barrel containing two or three hundred bottles was secretly introduced into the Tun, from which the royal visitors, who were unconscious of the stratagem, were supplied with wine. Opposite the tun is a statue of painted wood representing Perkeo, the jester of the Elector Charles Philip : tradition says that this worthy never retired to rest without having drank eighteen or twenty bottles of wine from the tun. The statue, though grotesque, is said to be an excellent likeness.

Of the general appearance of this majestic ruin, Mrs. Trollope observes : " I will not venture to inflict upon my readers any attempt of mine to recount the vast, complicated, intricate, and splendid varieties of this amazing fabric. All I can do is to record our delight, our wonder

our intense feelings of astonishment at the marvels, both of art and nature, so lavishly spread before us. This enormous pile, the work of successive princes, through many ages, is a relic of what was most gorgeous and most noble in each. Towers and battlements, statues and columns, with "storied architrave" and sculptured frieze—the banqueting hall, and the chapel,—all stood before us, almost appalling in their stateliness—yet all slowly crumbling into irretrievable decay. On turning from this scene to the still fresh beauty of the landscape below,—to the town, the river, the valley,—over which the lordly dwelling had so long towered, preeminent in dignity, as in place, the whole effect is so magnificent, that it is impossible to contemplate it without strange emotion."

Few castles which have been inhabited by royal inmates have not been the theatre of some great crime. The tragical drama acted in the castle of Heidelberg is one of the most extraordinary transactions in the history of the middle ages.

In the fourteenth century, Louis IV. occupied the ducal throne of Bavaria. He was a weak and indolent prince, who entirely devoted his time to pleasure, particularly to the sports of the chase. But as the cares of his government required a more active mind, Louis consented to divide his authority with his brother, Frederick, a prince endowed in the highest degree with the qualities in which Louis was deficient: he was sober, active, enterprising, and animated by the principle which at that time engaged the members of reigning families to resist the power of their potent vassals, in order to strengthen their own authority. Many of the efforts conceived by Louis in this spirit of monarchical concentration had been attend-

ed with complete success : he had thus acquired the affection of the people, but had made enemies of most of his great vassals.

To these causes of animosity against Frederick, must be added another, in appearance less serious, but in reality more dangerous and implacable than those produced by more political motives. The sister of one of the lords in opposition to Frederick, Eleonora, had been the object of that prince's affection; he had forsaken her for a beautiful princess of Augsbourg. Eleonora, irritated by this neglect, poured ideas of revenge into the mind of her brother and all the persons under his control. By means of secret intrigues, they endeavoured to set the weak-minded Louis at variance with his brother, by insinuating that under the appearance of an association in the government of Bavaria, Frederick had formed the project of possessing himself of the whole authority, and of getting rid of a brother who was the only obstacle to the accomplishment of his designs. Louis paid no attention to these calumnies, but continued, both in public and in private, to show the greatest confidence in Frederick. The latter was generous by nature; and Louis rendered him only common justice when he believed him incapable of infamous designs, and not sufficiently ambitious as to wish to obtain a title by fratricide.

The nobles, seeing the failure of their plans, had recourse to another stratagem. Louis IV was very superstitious : they resolved to address themselves to his weak and susceptible imagination, not being able to prevail over his reason and inclinations. They bribed the Secret Tribunal of Westphalia, and obtained from it a judgement which declared Prince Frederick of Bavaria a heretic, and as such condemned him to the atrocious punish

ments inflicted in that age upon those persons who separated themselves from the Roman Catholic church. The sentence having been pronounced, it was signified to Louis, who was requested to deliver Frederick over to the mysterious arm of that justice before which all the potentates of Germany trembled. Two knights were the bearers of the sentence. Louis, overruled by the instances and indirect menaces of these agents of the Secret Tribunal, at length consented to deliver up his brother, but on condition of not doing so publicly. This promise did not satisfy the enemies of Frederick : and they imagined a more decisive means of conquering the irresolution of the vacillating Louis.

One night when all the inmates of the castle had retired to rest, and the guards alone ( who had been previously bribed ) were on duty on the platform and battlements of the tower, the door of the Elector's bedroom was suddenly thrown open ; and an apparition, under the form of the Holy Virgin, entered the apartment. " Louis," said the figure, " I am come to demand of you your brother Frederick, who is a heretic before God and men, that he may be delivered over to the punishment to which he has been condemned by the Church, represented by the august judges of the Secret Tribunal. I am Mary, the mother of God, and desire your eternal salvation. I have discovered in your castle the Evil Spirit making a compact with your impious brother, Frederick, the enemy of God and men, the friend of Satan, whose mortal body I require, that justice may be done to him, according to the decision of the Holy Church." Louis, stupified and half asleep, thinks the whole a dream ; he rises, and calls for his guards : the door again opens, and the Devil stalks into the room, with the usual accompaniments of cloven foot



and horns, with which the popular terrors of the age invested him; knocks down the Virgin, and sets his foot upon her head, in sign of triumph.

The unfortunate prince, with loud cries, calls again for his servants, entreating them to save him from the claws of the demon; but instead of them, by the light of the torch which the devil holds in one hand, while he brandishes his pitchfork with the other, he beholds the two knights of the Church, the executioners of the judgments of the Secret Tribunal. By them he is seized and dragged into the apartment of his brother: and there, in his presence, and as if by his consent, they stab the unhappy Frederick, and sever his head from his body. Having committed this murder, they take to flight, leaving the miserable Louis lying senseless by his brother's corpse.

His servants came and raised him; but found him deprived of his senses, and giving visible signs of mental alienation. The mystery was cleared up: it was the vindictive Eleonora that had performed the part of the Virgin, and a monk that of the Devil. The murderers were discovered; but they had had time to make their escape, and the Secret Tribunal took care to protect them from all danger. Poor Louis died a maniac.

Few places present more admirable views than the environs of Heidelberg: but the pencil of the artist is more capable of doing justice to their beauties than the most animated description. The traveller who visits the villages of *Neuenheim*, *Tilsberg*, and *Neckergemund*; the *Wolfsbrunnen* (Wolf's Fountain), the convent of *Neubourg*, and the delicious banks of the Neckar; will find matter to satisfy his most sanguine expectations.

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## MANNHEIM.

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*Mannheim* was a mere village until the Elector Frederick IV raised it to the rank of a town in the year 1606 : this place was reduced to ashes by the French during the Thirty Years war, and the present city erected. Mannheim, by the regularity of it's construction, is one of the handsomest towns in Germany ; but has lost much by the removal of the Court to Carlsruhe : it contains 1,700 houses and a population of 24,000 inhabitants. In 1806, it's fortifications, like those of Frankfort, were rased to the ground, and replaced by gardens and promenades. The most remarkable building in Mannheim is the *Palace*, the left wing of which was much damaged during the bombardment of the place by the Austrians, in 1795. This building contains several chefs-d'œuvre of painting and sculpture, a cabinet of natural history, and a well-selected library. The *Theatre* is a handsome edifice : the orchestra is excellent ; but from the small population and other causes, the managers are unable to engage performers of talent. The *Observatory*, 115 feet in height, was built by Charles Theodore in 1772 ; but false combinations in the structure prevent it from answering the scientific purpose to which it is devoted : the platform commands a noble view of the surrounding country. The *Exchange*, the *Town Hall*, the two *Catholic Churches*, and the *Old Protestant Church* are fine buildings. There are two public squares : the first is devoted to military parade ; in the centre is a pretty

fountain, by Crepillo : the second is formed by the market-place, and contains a group of figures, by Brandt, alluding to the situation of the town between the Rhine and the Necker. There is a Society, called the *Harmon*, similar to the Casino at Frankfort, to which strangers are admitted, and which they may frequent for a month without any charge. The principal hotels are the *Golden Fleece*, the *Cour Palatine*, the *Silver Anchor*, and the *Three Kings*.

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## WORMS.

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*Worms* is one of the most ancient and celebrated towns of Germany. The Romans had an establishment here, and it was for a short time the residence of the Kings of the Franks. It suffered much from the ravages of Attila; but was restored, and an imperial palace erected in it. Queen Brunehaut inhabited Worms in 613, after the death of Sigebert, her husband; and Charlemagne frequently resided there and convoked several parliaments (*assemblées de mai*). Worms made a conspicuous figure in the middle ages, and obtained an historical celebrity from the diets held by the Emperors of Germany when they had to decide on important affairs. It was the place of meeting of the memorable diet assembled by Charles the Fifth in 1521, before which Luther was summoned to appear in order to explain his tenets. When some of the Reformer's friends reminding him of the fate which Huss met with under similar circumstances at the Council of Constance in 1415, entreated him not to rush wantonly into the midst of danger, he replied "I am lawfully called to appear in that city, and thither I will go in the name of the Lord though as many devils as there are tiles on the houses were there combined against me." Greater crowds assembled to behold him, than had appeared at the Emperor's public entry. Having refused to retract his opinions, unless he were convinced of their falsehood, or to consent to their being tried by any other rule than the word of

God ; he was permitted to leave the town in safety, but an edict was published against him in the Emperor's name, and by authority of the diet, depriving him, as an obstinate and excommunicated criminal, of all the privileges which he enjoyed as a subject of the empire, forbidding any prince to protect him, and requiring all to concur in seizing his person as soon as the term specified in his safe-conduct was expired.

Worms at that time was important by it's commerce ; notwithstanding the disasters it underwent during the Thirty Years' war, it's population amounted to 30,000 inhabitants at the close of that memorable contest. But the wars between Germany and France were the cause of it's ruin ; it was totally destroyed by the French in 1689, and it's inhabitants dispersed ; it's population does not at present exceed 7,300, and there are no vestiges left of it's former greatness and flourishing condition. It supports itself by it's agriculture and it's vineyards, and by a few manufactures of tobacco. It forms part of the dominions of the King of Bavaria.

This town contains many interesting monuments of ancient architecture.

The *Cathedral* is a venerable edifice commenced as early as the 8th century, but only finished several hundred years after. It has two choirs, each of which is surmounted by a cupola and two towers, entirely built of stone : the western cupola is 137 feet in height. The church is surrounded with an exterior colonnade, and adorned with a rich portal constructed in the 14th century.

The Lutheran Church of the *Trinity* possesses a fine fresco painting by Seckatz, representing Luther appearing before the diet.

The other churches are those of *Saint Martin*, *St. Paul*

and *Our Lady* : the ceiling of the latter church represents the Virgin expiring, surrounded by pious females, while Christ is presenting a crown to his dying mother.

The court of the Town Hall contains several pieces of Roman antiquities.

The hotels are the *Römer*, the *Black Eagle*, the *White Horse*, the *Swan*, and the *Peacock*.

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## SPIRE.

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*Spire* (Augusta Nemetum) is situated on the Speierbach and contains a population of 7,500 inhabitants. It is one of the most ancient cities on the Rhine; and used to be an imperial town. Tacitus describes it as one of the strongest and most powerful places in Germany. After having been often destroyed during the incursions of the barbarians in the Roman empire, it was rebuilt by Constantine and Julian. It belonged to the Romans from the year 57 B. C. to the fourth century, when it was successively occupied by the Huns, the Vandals, and lastly by the Franks. Dagobert erected the monastery of St. Germain on the spot occupied by a temple of Mercury. The Kings of France and the Emperors of Germany frequently resided at Spire. The first tournament took place here in the reign of Otho I. The Emperor Conrad the Salic, enlarged and embellished Spire; and his example was followed by his successors Henry III and Henry IV. For more than 200 years this city was the seat of the Imperial Chamber, which was removed to Wetzlar, May 31st 1689, after the ravages committed by the troops of Louis XIV. Spire was at that time a heap of ruins: it has sustained eleven sieges from 1125 to 1422, and at one time had a population of 27,000 inhabitants. It was rebuilt and improved during its occupation by the French. It is now the residence of the Regency of the circle of Rhenish-Bavaria, and is the seat of a provincial commis-

sariat, a Protestant consistory, bishopric and chapter, a college and a gymnasium.

The *Cathedral* is a magnificent monument of the second period of Grecian architecture. It was commenced by the Emperor Conrad the Salic, continued by his son Henry III, and finished by his grandson Henry IV in 1097. It is one of the finest churches in Germany : it contains the beautiful mausoleum erected by the Duke of Nassau to the memory of his grandfather, Adolphus of Nassau ; and several fine pictures, amongst which is an Ascension, St. John in the Desert, and a very good copy of the Madonna del Sisto by M. Schlesinger, a painter of great merit. The vault contains the remains of nine Emperors ; Conrad II (the Salic), Henry III, Henry IV, Henry V., Conrad III., Philip of Suabia, Adolphus of Nassau, and Albert of Austria. This cathedral was much damaged by the French in 1688 : they set fire to it, and even violated the tombs of the monarchs, in the hopes of discovering treasures. It was repaired by the last episcopal prince ; but again suffered during the late war.

There are several remains of antiquities at Spire. The most remarkable are : the *Alta Porta*, an old tower of some height ; the *Heathen Turret* (Heidenthürmchen), the *Ritscher*, in which the imperial Diets were held, and the *Mint*. Several ancient monuments are preserved in the *Museum* ; near the town, on the Speierbach, are the ruins of a house formerly belonging to the Templars, which was destroyed in 1823.

Half a league from the east of the town is a fine English garden, called the Freischutz : it is much frequented, and contains a house at which refreshments are provided ; there are many tame deer and birds in the park.

The hotels in Spire are : the *Angel*, the *Post*, the *Eagle*, and the *Court of Bavaria*.



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## LANDAU.

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Landau is situated in an agreeable and fertile country, between two hills not far from the mountains of the Vosges, and at the entry of a valley which extends, by Annweiler and Pirmasens, as far as the environs of Deux-Ponts. The fortifications are bathed by the large brook called the Queich, which flows through this valley, during a course of six leagues, and throws itself into the Rhine at a distance of four leagues, near Gemersheim. The foundation of Landau is attributed to Rodolph of Hapsburg: it is mentioned as a town as early as the year 1274. It at first belonged to the counts of Leiningen or Linange, who at that time possessed considerable property in Alsace and the Spiergau. In 1276, Emich of Leiningen founded the church which still remains. Rodolph of Hapsburg and his successors accorded many privileges to Landau; and in the beginning of the fourteenth century it became an imperial free town. The magistrate of this town was the first person who, in the time of Luther, embraced the Reformation on this side of the Rhine. The fortifications were begun in 1680 by the celebrated Vauban, who excavated a canal from the Queich to Albersweiler, two leagues above the town, in order to convey the wood and materials necessary for the fortifications, the construction of which is reckoned a *chef-d'œuvre* of the engineering art. The town was almost reduced to ashes by a conflagration in 1686; but was rebuilt and embellished. In June, 1702,

Landau was invested by the celebrated Prince Louis of Baden; the citadel was taken by storm on the 9th, of September and the town consequently surrendered. In 1663, it was blockaded during six months and bombarded for three days by the Prussian army. In 1814, it was again blockaded during three months by the Russians, who raised the siege in consequence of the peace concluded on the 30th of May, which confirmed France in the possession of Landau and its fortifications. By the second convention of Paris, of the 20th of November 1815, it was decided that this important place, together with the left bank of the Lauter, (a river which takes its source near Merzalban, in the canton of Waldfischbach, and runs through Dhom as far as Weissenbourg), should form part of Germany. The convention of Munich in 1816 assigned Landau to Bavaria, but on the express condition that it should form one of the strong places of the Germanic Confederacy.

Landau at present contains a tribunal, a provincial commissariat, a post-office, and an office of a receiver of taxes. Among the useful establishments founded by the Bavarian Government, must be reckoned the *Progymnasium*, or school of instruction. The principal buildings are the *Great Church*, the tower of which commands a fine view; the *Town-Hall*; the ancient *Convent and Church of the Augustines*; the *Tribunal*; the *Hospital*, and the *Barracks*. The population of Landau amounts to about 6,000. The best inns are the *Golden Sheep*, the *Plough*, and the *Swan*.

The most interesting object in the neighbourhood is the castle of Bergzabern, formerly the residence of the bishops of Spire. From its summit there is a magnificent view of the course of the Rhine, and of the fertile

country of Alsace and the Palatinate, and, on the other side, of mountains crowned with ancient villages, amongst which appears Trifels. The Bergzabern is adorned with all the beauties of Nature, and enriched with all the gifts of Ceres, Bacchus, and Pomona.

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## CARLSRUHE.

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*Carlsruhe*, the capital of the Grand Duchy of Baden, is a well built town, in every way worthy of being the residence of a Court. It owes its existence to a very trifling circumstance. The Margrave Charles William was hunting one day in the forest of Hart; exhausted by fatigue, he sat down on the trunk of a tree, which afforded him a commodious and agreeable place of rest. The refreshing breeze, the singing of the birds, and the general appearance of tranquillity, and repose so delighted the prince, that he resolved to erect a hunting-box on the spot. The first stone was laid in 1715, and proved the foundation of Carlsruhe (Charles's rest); that name being intended to commemorate the event to which the city owed its origin.

The most remarkable public buildings in Carlsruhe are: *The Chateau or Palace of the Grand Duke*, from the tower of which there is a most magnificent prospect. As the town is surrounded on the north and west sides by the forest of Hart, which is pierced by 21 walks all converging towards the palace, and the eleven streets are built on a similar system, the consequence is that the Grand Duke's residence is like the handle of an immense fan, of which the streets and walks form the radii; so that the inhabitants of Carlsruhe cannot move out of their houses without being observed by their sovereign.

*The Town Hall*, constructed under the direction of the late architect Weinbrenner, to whom Carlsruhe is indebted

for many embellishments, is a model of good taste, simplicity and elegance. A small pyramid has been erected on the spot formerly occupied by the trunk of the tree on which the weary margrave rested his tired limbs : the remains of that prince are interred under this monument.

The most remarkable collections and cabinets are the library, the collection of tulips, and the cabinets of natural history, of philosophy, of medals, and of models, belonging to the Grand Duke.

The manufactures consist chiefly of steel articles and cabinet works. Engraving has been carried to a perfection surpassed only in England : to the labours of the ingenious professor Frommel, Carlsruhe is indebted for its eminence in this art, which affords employment to a great number of industrious persons.

The gardens of the palace are distributed with great taste and elegance, and adorned with an immense collection of the choicest flowers, chiefly exotic; the brilliancy and sweet perfumes of which render a walk in the gardens most delightful.

The mildness of the air, and the neighbourhood of a fine forest, under the trees of which one may retire to listen to the warbling of the birds, and indulge in silent meditation and study, render Carlsruhe a favourite resort for contemplative persons : but on the other hand, it presents few attractions to those who prefer the pleasures of cheerful society. The silence of Carlsruhe is proverbial : rational amusement, notwithstanding, and even brilliant assemblies are in vogue; the theatre is well attended, and balls are frequently given : but the habits of the Court and the general tastes of society in this part of Germany are opposed to nocturnal recreation. Theatrical represen-

tations generally cease at ten o'clock, and if they last till eleven, the words "Schlafen sie wohl" (sleep well) are heard from all parts of the house, and are the signal of the termination of the evening's amusement.

Carlsruhe is called the Versailles of Germany: it is in fact rather a Court than a town: the streets appear less the residence of a population than a uniform mass of buildings dependant on the palace. All the houses resemble each other, so that the fortune and condition of the owner cannot be judged from the exterior appearance of his dwelling: tradespeople, as if ashamed of residing in so aristocratic a city, modestly place their name in brass or copper letters above their door, and do not think of displaying a sign, still less of exhibiting the articles of their traffic in front of their shops. This similarity becomes monotonous, but there is one character which eminently distinguishes Carlsruhe; that is, the general cleanliness which reigns in the town: the inhabitants are extremely exact themselves on this point, and severe to those who exhibit any neglect; a fine is inflicted by the Government on persons who may chance to throw even cold water out of their windows. The present Grand Duke is a great admirer of literary merit, and delights in the company of men of learning and science.

If the traveller feels disposed to meditate over those scenes which depict the instability of human life, he must visit the great cemetery of Carlsruhe. It is neither so vast nor so curious as that of the Père Lachaise at Paris; but produces a much deeper impression, from the fact of it's being laid out in a more artless and unaffected manner. Here one does not meet with the faded garlands and gaudy souvenirs which desecrate the tombs of the Parisian cemetery: but one beholds the tears shed by widows and

orphans over the sod under which reposes a lamented father or an adored husband; or a group of children planting the tokens of their affliction over the grave of a beloved mother, of a sister, of a brother, or of a cherished friend. The distribution of this interesting spot is in perfect harmony with the sentiments of the German people. Among the monuments is that of the poet Stilling, the friend of Goethe, who died in 1817.

The population of Carlsruhe is about 20,000 inhabitants. The best hotel in Carlsruhe is that of the *Hereditary Prince*.

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## RASTADT.

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*Rastadt* is a well-built town, about 3 leagues from Baden, containing a population of about 3,000 inhabitants. It was raised to the rank of town in the 17th century by the margrave Louis William : in the castle, which he held from his wife Sibylla Augusta, of the house of Saxe Lauenbourg, are shown several trophies which he took from the Turks. From the Belvedere, which is adorned with a bronze-gilt statue of Jupiter, one enjoys a superb view. Rastadt contains a seminary for the education of Roman Catholic school-masters, and well organized baths. This city is remarkable in history from having been the seat of the negociations between Prince Eugene and Marshal Villars in 1714, and of the Congress which lasted from 1797 to the spring of 1799, on returning from which the French plenipotentiaries were assassinated. The best inns are : the *Golden Cross*, the *Three Kings*, and the *Post*.



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## BADEN.

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*Baden* is situated in one of the most charming valleys adjoining the Black Forest, on the borders of the stream called Osbach or Oelbach, which in the middle ages divided Rhenish France from Germany, and gave to that canton the name of Osgau or Ufgau : this stream subsequently served as a limit between the bishopricks of Spire and of Strasbourg.

The Romans gave to this town the name of *Civitas*, and the Germans that of *Aurelia aquensis*, *Badin* or *Baden* : it is mentioned for the first time under that appellation in the year 676.

The town is irregularly built; the old houses are small and incommodious : but several modern buildings have been erected, some of which are very handsome. The fortifications and walls which surrounded the town have been demolished.

There are three churches : the *Collegiat* or *Parish Church*, the *Convent Church* and the *Hospital Church*.

The *Collegiat* or *Parish Church* is built on an elevated piece of ground, not far from the hot springs. It is built in the German style of architecture. The aisle is 84 feet long and 34 in width : the two wings are terminated by two small choirs, from which one ascends into the principal. The high altar is gaudy and void of taste; but the large picture which adorns it, representing the Assumption of the Virgin, painted by Henry Lill, is not without merit.

There are seven altar pieces in the church, the work of the same artist; most of them are copies from Guido. This church contains the monument of the celebrated margrave Louis William, one of the greatest generals of the day, who distinguished himself in the wars against Louis XIV, and assisted Montecuculli in his memorable victory over the Turks at St. Gothard. He is represented reclining on his right hand upon an elevated sarcophagus : at its feet is his wife, Mary Frances of Fürstemberg, on her knees, with her hands clasped in the attitude of prayer. This monument is reckoned one of the finest productions of the German school.

The *Church of the Hospital* is situated outside the town, near the hospital and the inn of the Golden Angel. It is of ancient German structure, and contains some good basso-relievos in wood. There are also some interesting inscriptions on the tomb-stones, with which the floor of the church is covered.

The *New Castle* is not remarkable for its architecture, but commands a noble view of the surrounding country. The garden is neatly distributed and contains several agreeable arbours. Near it is a convent, the walls of which are built against the rock : the voice of the nuns singing sacred hymns, their little garden, their cemetery, and their baths produce a peculiar impression on the mind. The windows of the apartments of the prince face the garden on the east side ; a row of old lime trees diffuses a delightful freshness throughout the rooms. A staircase formerly conducted from one of these apartments to a wide terrace, which was even with the second story, and terminated by a fine stone turret, called Dagobert's Turret (*Dagobertsthürmchen*). The interior of this turret invites meditation : it is in the midst of deep

solitude, as the garden which adjoins it is unfrequented.

But what is much more remarkable than the castle itself is the number of subterranean vaults, the origin and destination of which have been the object of much speculation. You enter them by a fine winding staircase of a noble construction : this staircase conducts to a large vaulted chamber, which receives light through windows pierced in the upper part of the wall and protected by iron bars : this place is supposed to have been built for the reception of women in time of war. From thence you enter an apartment containing the remains of Roman baths : where it is easy to perceive the original dispositions made in order to promote the comfort of the bathers. The opening through which the mineral waters were conducted is not far from the principal source which at present supplies the baths. Several large reservoirs are placed in the antichamber adjoining this apartment ; they doubtless contained the cold water with which the hot springs were cooled. That this part of the castle was the work of the Romans there is no doubt : but the destination of the dungeons to which the bath-room leads has been the object of much conjecture. It is generally supposed that these dungeons were not constructed by the Romans, but by the Germans ; and that they are several centuries older than the castle erected over them, with which they communicate by a subterranean passage. From the kind of antichamber containing the stone reservoirs, you enter a place in which you must bid adieu to the light of day. A young girl conducts you with a candle ; and indeed this precaution is necessary, as the passage is any thing but commodious, and presents even dangers to those who are not sure-footed. There you behold cells in which the victims of cruelty and injustice languished in eternal

darkness and solitude. Six of these dungeons, excavated in the rock, or composed of enormous stones placed one above another, succeed each other in a long dreary passage, closed by a door made of one single stone, which can only be moved upon it's iron hinges by means of two poles used as levers. The noise produced by this awful door turning upon it's hinges is sufficient to make your hair stand erect with horror. After passing through several galleries of an equally dismal appearance, you enter the *Chamber of Torture*. The iron rings fixed to the wall of this room leave no doubt as to the purpose to which it was appropriated : it was to these that the prisoner was attached while the tormentor inflicted on him the divers horrible tortures suggested by the diabolical ingenuity of the times.

The *Old Castle* is at some distance from the town : it has never been repaired since it was set fire to by Marshal Turenne during his memorable ravage of the Palatinate. The ruins of this castle are imposing, and the tower commands a splendid view of the surrounding country.

The *Gallery of Antiquities* is situated behind the Collegial Church, near the principal spring; and was constructed a few years ago from the designs of Weinbrenner. It is built in the form of an antique temple, the front reposes on four columns of the Doric order. In this gallery have been placed a few Roman monuments discovered at Baden and in the environs : but the most interesting curiosities are the three altars of Hercules, removed to Baden from Are on the Rhine (formerly an island), and subsequently consecrated to Neptune.

Opposite the *Gallery of Antiquities* is the *Gallery for the Drinkers*; for the use of the persons who have come to drink the mineral waters. It is a superb peristyle; 150

feet in length, and affords a charming prospect through the Doric columns which support it.

Next to the Gallery of Antiquities stands a building constructed a few years ago at the expense of the Government, appropriated exclusively to vapour baths.

Baden contains 13 hot springs, which differ from each other in temperature and properties. The warmest and most abundant source is situated in the town, and the least rich outside the gates. The following is the alphabetical order of the springs :

I. The spring called *Brühbrunnen*, the temperature of which is 50 degrees Réaumur. This source is used for boiling fowls, pork, etc. : in summer it is exclusively employed by the inn-keepers who keep baths.

II. and III. The two springs called *zum kühlen Brunnen* is situated between the one called Ursprung, and the old public bath of Freibad.

The temperature of the first is. . . . . 43  $\frac{3}{4}$  deg.

The temperature of the second is. . . . . 37  $\frac{1}{2}$  „

IV. The spring called *Bütte*, situated at the entrance of the Baldreit. A gloomy gallery conducts to the interior of a rock, from which four different springs gush out, and, by their junction, form this fountain.

The temperature of the first of these springs, situated close to the entrance, is. . . . . 52 deg.

That of the second. . . . . 53 „

„ third. . . . . 45 „

„ fourth. . . . . 40 „

V. The fountain called *Høllenquelle* (Hell-spring), the temperature of which is. . . . . 52 deg.

It takes its source in a place named *die Hølle* (Hell), behind the fountain called Ursprung.

VI. and VII. The fountain called *Judenquelle*, joining

the Ursprung; temperature. . . . . 54 deg.

VIII. The fountain called *Klosterquelle*, in the garden belonging to the Convent of the Nuns of the Holy Sepulchre.

The temperature is. . . . . 51 deg.

IX and X. The fountain called *Murquellen*, near the Convent of Girls. It has two springs; the temperature of the first is. . . . . 49 deg.

That of the second. . . . . 50 ,

XI. The fountain called *zum Umgemach*, on a spot formerly occupied by an inn of that name. 52 1/4 deg.

XII. The fountain called *Ursprung*. . 54 ,

This is the principal source, and was celebrated in the time of the Romans; this fact is attested by the remains of a superb white marble, with which the vault that covers the spring is paved. The spring gushes in such abundance out of the crevice of the rock, that in twenty-four hours it supplies 7,345,440 cubic inches of water. The *Klosterquelle* is almost as rich.

XIII. A few springs are still to be found beneath the old bath for the poor, at present demolished.

Most of these springs are to be found in a small space of ground, situated behind the Collegial Church, at the foot of the terrace of the Castle; the inhabitants of Baden give to this part of the town the name of Hell (*die Hølle*): it is very probable that all these sources have a common origin. The greatest part of these waters are used for baths, and the rest run into the Oelbach. Their degree of heat is the same in all seasons.

The hotels supplied with bathing establishments are the following :

The *Court of Baden*, the *City of Paris*, the *Golden Stag*, the *Red Lion*, the *Baldreit* (for the poor), the

*Salmon, the Sun, the Court of Zähringen, and the Court of Darmstadt.*

The tables d'hôte of most of these hotels are excellent : in no bathing place in Germany is more attention paid to the palate. Those who dislike German cookery will find a table dressed in the French fashion at the establishment of M. Chabert, called the *House of Conversation*.

Persons who do not find vacant apartments in the hotels, can meet with good lodgings in private houses, at a more moderate price than in any other bathing-place in Germany. The best and most elegant lodgings are almost all outside the town. The price of lodgings vary according to the season : the cheapest months are those of May and September, and the dearest those of July and August.

The *Palace of the Grand-Duke* is situated in the lower part of the town, near the promenade. It is a building of a simple construction, but of a neat and elegant appearance : the garden deserves particular attention.

The *Palace of the Grand-Duchess Dowager* is a pavilion surrounded by a large and superb garden, situated upon a little hill near the promenade : the situation is delightful, the belvedere commands a very fine view.

The *House of Conversation* is the general resort of the persons who bathe : it is situated in the promenade where the company assemble between eleven and one, and in the evening, during the summer season. In the centre of the House of Conversation is the superb redoute or gambling room, which is 150 feet in length and 54 in breadth. The interior is splendidly ornamented, and the peristyle commands a magnificent view of

Baden, and of the mountains situated to the north and north-east of the town. On the left is a gallery conducting to the Theatre, which is small, and not much frequented. Behind a colonnade communicating with the theatre is the reading-room, which is supplied with the best newspapers and literary periodicals of France, Germany, and England. Gambling is carried on to a frightful extent in this establishment. Behind the House of Conversation is an elevated spot at which you arrive after passing through pleasant shady walks : from a cottage built here, which is called by the singular name of *Socrates' Cottage*, you enjoy a splendid view.

I should exceed the limits of this work were I to describe all the castles and sites worth seeing in the neighbourhood of Baden : there is not a spot in the whole Duchy that has not some historical event, some legendary story, or some natural beauties to distinguish it. "There," says a French tourist, "you may in fancy behold the Romans flocking to Baden to partake of it's waters, and driving the Marcomanni before them; the Celts retreating before the Germans, and the latter in their turn before the victorious Franks. You may picture to yourself the burning of the Palatinate : the whole country in flames, the sky reddened by the devouring element, and the crackling sound of the fiery conflagration mingled with the groans and lamentations of the wretched inhabitants; Baden surrendering, Philipsburg in ruins; and lastly Turenne, the perpetrator of these useless cruelties, killed by a cannon ball at Saltzbach, at the moment when, elated with having drawn his adversary, the illustrious Montecuculli, on an advantageous ground, he felt sure of obtaining a glorious victory!" What a picture to conjure up!



"By the side of this scene of war and destruction, you view one of poetry and peace. At the foot of the mountain, the pretty river Os flows through the valley as far as the diplomatic city of Rastadt : there, a long and handsome avenue of poplars conducts to a castle ; opposite is the charming town of Baden, with its meadows and its ducal castle ; forests of oaks to the east ; valleys connected with valleys ; villages and cultivated plains, and the fields of former hostile strife covered with the harvest and vineyards of peace : what variety, what grace ! what instructive lessons are conveyed by such a contrast ! "

About three leagues from Baden, on the summit of a hill, is the tower of *Yberg*, the only remains of the castle of that name. The hill presents the form of a cone, and commands on one side a view of the Black Forest, and on the other that of the country through which the Rhine flows. The ruins, which can be seen from the terrace of the New Castle at Baden, are highly interesting from their appearance and from the legends attached to them. In 1525, the castle of *Yberg* was destroyed by some revolted peasants. In expiation of this anti-feudal brutality, the descendants of these rustic spoilers are tormented by the goblins by which the ruins are haunted. Another tower, near the one which is still seen, was destroyed by lightning about half a century ago. The following is the legend to which popular superstition attributes the nocturnal apparitions which alarm the good people of the neighbourhood.

The last possessor of the castle of *Yberg* had exhausted his fortune in pleasure and debauchery, When he had lost all, he determined, according to the amiable custom of the time, to rob travellers and pilgrims on the high

road. Followed by bold companions, he infested the neighbourhood, and his castle became a cavern of banditti. At length he lost an eye in an encounter with a rich Jew, who, with the prudence natural to his caste, had had the precaution to take an escort of armed soldiers; and his followers being dispersed, he returned to his castle, where he was soon reduced to great distress.

One night, as he was sitting at the door of his castle, making mournful reflections on his condition, he was accosted by a pilgrim, who addressed him as follows :

“ You are poor, Sir Knight, and would doubtless desire to be rich ?

“ You are right,” honest pilgrim, replied the knight, with a bitter smile, like a man who felt hurt at finding that his misery was no secret to others ; “ I am poor, and do not see the means of altering my condition.”

“ 'Tis strange,” said the pilgrim, laughing ; “ but what surprises me still more, is to see a man complaining of his misery, while his house is full of gold and precious stones.”

“ If I knew where to find them !” rejoined the knight, with a deep sigh. “ But I see you allude to the absurd notion entertained by the peasantry of the neighbourhood, that my great grand-father, during a siege which he had to sustain, perceiving the enemy almost in possession of his castle, buried all his treasures in some vault or other.”

— “ That is true,” said the pilgrim ; “ for I lived in the time of your great grand-father.”

“ You !” exclaimed the knight, starting with amazement ; why my ancestor died a hundred and fifty years ago.”

The possessor of Yberg began to tremble ; for the

pilgrim, who was of a prodigious height, and very thin, did not seem to be above the middle age, and his assertion appeared the more astonishing.

"Listen to me," said the mysterious stranger, with an air of familiarity and affection which comforted the knight : "as you are a descendant of an illustrious family, who were ever on good terms with me; I will tell you a secret, if you have courage to hear it."

"Tell it then," said the knight, "whoever you may be; for I am so tired of my poverty, that I would gladly embrace any means of delivering myself from it. Where did my great grand-father bury his treasure?"

"In the tombs of your ancestors, by whom it is as carefully preserved as it could be by triple locks."

The baron turned pale.

"Why," said the stranger, "are they not your ancestors? Is not their money yours? Corpses in possession of money of which they can make no use resemble the dog who would not allow others to eat what he did not touch himself. Take possession, therefore, of your rightful property. You must place the bones of your ancestors, one by one, in an apron, and arrange them all in a circle before the door of your castle, by the light of the midnight moon."

"If that is all the advice you can give," said the baron, "you may continue your road, honest pilgrim;" and, turning his back to him, he prepared to re-enter his castle.

"You want heart, brave knight," was the answer.

"Well," said the noble, "indignant at this taunt" sacrilege or not, I shall plunder the tombs of my fathers; but on condition that you accompany me".

The stranger followed the knight to the door of the vault; but refused to proceed further. "They are not

the tombs of *my* ancestors, said he ; and I have no right to touch them. I shall wait you here."

"I do not want you to assist me," said the knight; "but I entreat of you to stand by me; that I may not be the only living being amongst these graves."

"I should like to follow you; but I cannot; I dare not."

"Then it is you, and not I, that want heart, worthy pilgrim!"

"No! but I have caught a cold, and the damp of that vault would cause my death." And he coughed in so singular a manner, that the Noble's hair stood erect. But the thirst for gold proved victorious. He entered the chapel; and, in a few minutes, removed the great stones that closed up the mouths of the tombs: the graves were opened, and the pale light of the moon seemed to give a hundred fantastic forms to the mouldering skeletons there in interred. The knight having filled an apron with the bones which he had separated from the bodies, carried them to the door of the castle, and laid them in the form of a circle, as the pilgrim had directed. The graves were soon all empty, except one, — the last, and most recently made. In this tomb had been deposited the sacrilegious baron's only child, — the only being that had ever called him father, — the only tie that had ever attached him to his fellow-creatures. The body had been scarcely disfigured by death; the infant seemed to sleep. The wretched father felt a cloud swimming before his eyes, when he knelt before the tomb: he took the body in his arms, and pressed it to his heart, as if it had been a living child: and, forgetting for a moment the impious purpose for which he had violated the sepulchres, he carried it before the castle, and gazed on it with tenderness by the pale light of the moon.

When the stranger saw this, he burst into aloud fit of laughter. "Lay down your load," said he, pointing to the circle of bones; "and leap over this; I shall then tell you the secret which I promised to unfold."

The noble was preparing to obey him, when he fancied that he felt the child move. The stranger stepped over the bones, and held out his hand to the knight, to assist him. At that moment the child opened its eyes.

"Lay your brat down," cried the pilgrim, with a superhuman voice; "and follow me, or you are lost."

"My father shall not follow you," exclaimed the dead infant. "Hence, demon! this place is mine. Your power always ceases, wherever a feeling of affection shows itself, like a link uniting the soul of man with his Creator!"

At these words, the stranger disappeared, with dreadful cries and exclamations of agony: the earth shook to its foundations, and a clap of thunder overthrew the castle, which remained a heap of ruins.

Unarmed, bareheaded, in the habit of a pilgrim, the baron of Yberg left the castle of his ancestors that night, never to return.

Sometimes, however, at the hour of midnight, his ghost is seen near the ruins. His approach is announced by a rattling of chains; flames of a singular appearance issue from the tower, and illumine the neighbouring mountains; while the goblins conceal themselves, to make room for the awful spirit. But if the bell of the distant convent happens to summon the faithful to their nocturnal prayers, or the hermit's handbell tinkles its silvery sounds, the hideous noises cease, and all is hushed in silence.

Not far from the ruins of Yberg, are those of the castle

of *Eberstein*, formerly the property of an ancient and illustrious family of that name. The possession of this estate was long the subject of contention between the princes of Württemberg and Baden; it has at length remained in the hands of the latter. The following is the legend connected with this castle.

A young page of the count of Eberstein, named Hugo, was desirous of penetrating into a subterraneous passage of the castle, which had not been visited for a century, and which was regarded as haunted. After much hesitation, he determined to explore the mysterious place. Having said his prayers before an altar in the chapel of the castle, and taken a taper which had been blessed by a priest, and had even burned for some time on the altar, he proceeded to the mouth of the cavern: there he recommended his soul to all the saints he could recollect, and courageously entered the subterraneous passage. He had walked a whole hour in this awful place, and met nothing but death-like solitude and silence, when he suddenly found himself in a lofty and spacious apartment. He could not see from whence the light came; but it was so vivid that he was obliged to cover his eyes with his hands, supposing that he had found the outlet of the passage. He soon perceived that there was no issue to this vast apartment; and he began to inspect every thing he saw with a silence mingled with some apprehension. The light which had dazzled him was produced by a crown incrusted with enormous sapphires, and placed upon a cushion supported by a pedestal of white marble. Near it was an iron chest, about five feet in height, and long in proportion; and behind appeared the curtains of a tent or bed. The youth conjectured that treasures had been deposited there in former times by some forgotten people or sovereign; and

advanced towards the chest; when a large black dog sprang from behind it, and rushed upon him, barking hideously. Hugo gave himself up for lost; when a gentle voice was heard; the dog returned to the place from whence he had darted, and a lady made her appearance. She seemed to be in the flower of youth, and of the most exquisite beauty : no Greek statue could equal her superb bust, and her delicate waist was surrounded with a girdle of polished gold, on which were traced some cabalistic characters. Hugo was contemplating her with admiration when, by a motion of her dress, he perceived that this beauty, whose shape was like that of a goddess, had a serpent's tail ! His eyes were clouded, and he would have fallen senseless, had he not been recalled to himself by the voice of the mysterious lady.

" I perceive your terror," said she with a gentle accent and in as pure Latin as was spoken in the time of Augustus; " and I feel my poor heart failing from shame and agony. Know, young stranger, that I am an unfortunate princess, and am condemned by the arts of a magician to remain in this dungeon for as many centuries as I have lived years. I see that you are the man who is to dissolve the charm that confines me here; for you are brave, pious, and chaste in mind and in body. My deliverer, if he has the courage to surmount the horror that my person inspires, must kiss me three times on the lips; I shall then recover my natural form, and, to reward his generosity, I shall accord him my hand, with a portion that will render him the richest and happiest man in the world. "

When the princess had thus spoken, she fixed her beautiful eyes on Hugo with such an expression of tenderness and supplication, that the youth, attracted by an irresistible charm, was going to throw himself in her arms : but the

hideous scales met his view, and he felt his limbs shaking with an icy cold. "Do you love money," exclaimed the lady with vivacity, "do you wish for power?" And, opening the chest she showed him that it was filled with gold pieces. The sight of the coin encouraged Hugo; he sprang, not without shuddering, into the arms of the princess, and pressed his lips to hers; at the same moment a great noise resounded through the cavern, confused voices filled the air; and a dismal groan, repeated by the echoes of the passage, made his heart palpitate with terror. His audacity, however, was attended by no fatal consequences; and, though much disconcerted, he was preparing to give the second kiss, when the scales of the tail again met his view. Almost sick with horror and disgust, he would have fled, had not the unfortunate princess, with a cry of despair, implored him to have pity on her. The tears which filled her eyes seemed to add to her beauty; the page was unable to resist, and kissed her for the second time. The thunder again shook the cavern; on every side were heard fresh groans mingled with horrible laughter; the black dog renewed his barking, and the serpent's tail struck the ground with such violence, that it trembled as with an earthquake. Hugo could not find courage to remain, but, taking a last look of the princess, he turned and fled.

"Oh! do not leave me," cried the lady with an accent of despair; but the youth fled as if he was pursued by all the demons in the infernal regions.

"Have pity on me, for the love of God!" But Hugo stopped his ears with his hands, and continued running,

"Mercy, mercy, mercy!" The voice became weaker and weaker, and then died away.

When the page had regained the mouth of the passage,



and again beheld the sun, he sunk with exhaustion, and fell asleep : after which he arose, and returned to the castle of Eberstein. His adventure of the morning appeared to him as a dream ; but the gold pieces with which the lady had filled his pockets, proved to him it's reality, and a burning thirst reminded him that he had neither eaten nor drunk the whole day. " Wine! wine!" were the first words that escaped from his lips ; and, when his astonished companions had presented him several glasses, he conceived such a fondness for the liquor that a part of his money was soon spent in copious libations. After wine, came women, who soon enervated his strength and depressed his spirits. A malediction seemed attached to the fatal treasures he had obtained ; and, when the last piece of money was gone, he fell into poverty and disgrace. He then formed the resolution of returning to the cavern, there to embrace the princess for the third time.

But no attempts that he made could discover the entrance to the passage : days, weeks, months were consumed in fruitless researches. At length he arrived at a place which he thought he recollected : but great changes had taken place since his first adventure. Rocks appeared piled upon rocks in a sublime confusion, and formed a barrier which defied the efforts of man. As he approached, the blessed taper which he held in his hand went out ; and he heard a sound of mingled voices and laughter : the words of the lady " brave, pious, chaste" resounded in his ears ; he uttered a cry of horror and despair, hid his face with his hands, and fled.

Since that time, the subterraneous passage has never been discovered : but the peasant who passes by starts and trembles, as if he heard the lady with the serpent's tail bewailing her unhappy fate.

The Landgrave Frederick, about 30 years ago, built a new chateau here, of the same name as the former. This building is small, but constructed with great taste : the windows have balconies which command a splendid view.

#### THE BLACK FOREST.

A great part of the Grand Duchy of Baden is covered by the chain of mountains and woods known by the name of the *Black Forest*, which extends in the form of an amphitheatre from the Rhine to the Necker. The three most elevated points are the Feldberg, 4,610 feet above the sea ; the Belchen, 4,355, and the Kandel, 3,903 : they are almost always covered with snow. The plains abound in rivers and torrents, which almost all empty themselves into the Rhine. The lower part of the mountains consist of granite ; and the surrounding ground is the result of great inundations, and marine productions. This country was the cradle of those formidable German tribes which subverted the Roman empire. The first preachers of Christianity built cells under the oaks and firs of these forests. The powerful chiefs who gained possession of the country, maintained themselves with success against the despotism of Charlemagne. The whole of the Black Forest, more than any other part of Germany, has preserved the language and manners of the ancient Teutons. This country contains several mines of iron, copper, lead, silver, and cobalt. The number of inhabitants is about 16,000, who subsist on the produce of their cattle and industry, the principal objects of which are clocks, spoons, boxes, shovels, straw hats, etc. The spots generally visited are the abbeys of *Hernalb*, *Frauenalb*, *Kniebis*, and *St. Peter*,

the mineral springs of *Petersthal*, *Griesbach*, *Antogast*, and *Rippoldsau*; the valley of *Kinzig*, and the villages of *Tryberg*, *Falkenstein*, *Villingen*\*, and *Schænewald*.

\* A town of nearly 3000 inhabitants, mentioned in the time of Charlemagne's successors. It contains a fine church, with several convents and religious houses.

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## STRASBOURG.

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Strasbourg is built in the midst of a rich and fertile country, on the Ill, a navigable river, which after passing through the town, continues its course towards the Rhine. It is 8,346 French feet in length, from the *Weissthurmthor* or White-Gate to the citadel, 5,148 in width, from the *Steinthor* or Stone-Gate to the civil hospital, and 20,256 in circumference. The town, which is separated from the suburbs by the ditches of the ancient fortifications, contains fourteen squares, and about three hundred streets; and the river is crossed by fourteen bridges.

Strasbourg was known to the Romans by the name of *Argentoratum*, and was considered by them as a place of great importance, since they made it the centre of several roads conducting to Milan, Treves, and Belgium. The old town was destroyed in the fifth century by Attila; but rebuilt in the sixth, when it received the name of *Strateburgum* or Strasbourg. In the ninth century it possessed a royal palace, and was regarded as the bulwark of the Empire of Germany against the invasions of the French. After the treaty of Westphalia, when the greatest part of Alsace had been assigned to France, Strasbourg endeavoured to maintain a kind of inoffensive neutrality between the latter kingdom and the Empire: but Louis XIV formed the project of taking possession of it in the midst of peace, and entrusted his crafty minister, Louvois, with

the execution of his design. Gold, intrigue, and terror, which had opened to Louvois the gates of so many cities, paved the way to his entrance into Strasbourg. The magistrates were soon bribed. On September 30th, 1684, the inhabitants were astounded by the intelligence that 20,000 French troops were before the gates of the town, while the burgomasters advised immediate surrender; a few citizens, regretting the loss of their ancient liberties, in vain proposed to make some resistance; and Strasbourg was surrendered to Louvois. The celebrated Vauban erected new fortifications round it, and rendered it the strongest town on the German frontier. Strasbourg is at present the capital of the department of the Lower-Rhine, and contains a population of about 60,000 inhabitants.

The *Cathedral* is the most interesting and remarkable object in the town; it is one of the finest Gothic edifices in Europe, and has been pronounced by many connoisseurs to be the *chef d'œuvre* of the architecture of the middle ages: and although a few other buildings, such as the Cathedral of Fribourg and the Town Hall of Brussels, may be compared to it for the elegance and beauty of their spires, it's superiority over those edifices is deduced from the circumstance of it's extraordinary altitude; it being 437 Parisian feet in height, and consequently, next to the great pyramid of Egypt, the loftiest building in the world. It is built on the spot occupied by a church erected by Clovis, but which was destroyed by lightning in the year 807. The first stone of the present stupendous pile was laid in 1015 by Bishop Werner, of the house of Hapsburg. The spire was commenced in 1276 under the direction of the celebrated architect Ervin of Steinbach, the author of the plan preserved in the Frauenhaus, and according to which the church was to have been 594 feet

in height. Ervin died before the conclusion of the work : it was continued by his son, and his daughter, Sabina, adorned the portal with several beautiful pieces of sculpture. The building was completed by John Hulz, of Cologne, in the year 1439.

The façade of the cathedral is divided into five stories. The first terminates above the portals, which are covered with a quantity of religious figures and devices; and is adorned with four equestrian statues, representing Clovis, Dagobert, Rodolph of Hapsburg, and Louis XIV : the three first were erected in 1291, before the edifice was completed; the latter since the late restoration of the Bourbons. The second story consists in a rose of painted glass, and two galleries, one on the right hand and the other on the left : above fourteen niches, formerly occupied by the statues of our Saviour, the Virgin Mary, and the twelve apostles. The cornices of the gallery on the right are decorated with curious representations of demons and witches : in the left part has been placed a statue of Hercules, found among the ruins of a Roman temple of which the cathedral occupies the site. The third story of the edifice contains the belfry, and is terminated by a platform. With the fourth story begins the tower : this glorious work, to use the words of an inscription formerly placed over the middle door, is a most astonishing monument of architecture, by the boldness, the elegance, and the surprising delicacy of its construction. It is surrounded by four hexagonal towers, pierced so as to admit the light on every side, and communicating with the tower by means of bridges of flat stone. The fifth story consists of the spire, an octagonal pyramid of the most beautiful architecture, containing eight winding staircases, which present a range of small turrets. At the superior part of the spire are the lantern,

the crown, and the rose; and lastly the cross, terminated by an octagonal stone called the button. To ascend this button, which is only one foot in height and fifteen inches in diameter, one must climb up from the outside, supported by iron bars. Some persons, animated by a venturesome temerity, have had the boldness to ascend the button, and there drink a glass of wine to the prosperity of Strasbourg, without meeting with any accident. An Englishman, in the beginning of the last century, having laid a wager that he would walk three times round the balustrade which surrounds the platform, was not so fortunate: he was finishing the third round, when his foot slipped, and he fell on the pavement from a height of more than 200 feet. His dog, who had accompanied him, seeing him lose his balance, sprang after him to save him, but in vain; and after some dismal cries the poor animal also threw himself from the balustrade, and fell dead by the side of his master. This was the fate of three women: the last case was that of a young girl, not many years ago. She had ascended to the summit of the tower, but turned giddy at the thought of being at such a height, and separated from destruction only by a small balustrade. Seized with delirium, she fell into hysterical convulsions and leaning over the balustrade, threw herself down with a frightful scream.

The interior of the cathedral is imposing from its grandeur: some parts, especially the windows, are of exquisite workmanship; but others exhibit much neglect. The central aisle presents all the characters of the architecture of the twelfth century; the roof is supported by Gothic pillars; and the windows, the panes of which are beautifully coloured, and of such dimensions, that the walls are almost concealed by them. The column of the northern

wing is plain, while that of the southern is adorned with statues of religious persons. The choir does not correspond with the dimensions and general character of the edifice; but the principal aisle is one of the finest and most extensive which exist. The cathedral contains a clock, the ingenious mechanism of which has been damaged by time, and which used to be one of the greatest curiosities in Europe. It was placed in the cathedral in 1571, and was the work of two eminent mathematicians. An immense celestial globe exhibited three distinct motions; that of the globe upon itself, revolving from east to west in 24 hours; that of the sun, which traversed the signs of the zodiac in twelve months; and lastly, that of the moon, which effected it's revolution in 28 days. The machinery which put this globe in motion was concealed in the body of a pelican; the pole was represented by a brass star, and the zenith by an angel standing in the centre of the meridian. Another remarkable curiosity, was the weekly movement of the planets. On Sunday, the sun was seen conducting his chariot: when his course was finished, Monday appeared, represented by the moon in all her splendour; on Tuesday, the horses of the chariot of Mars showed their heads; and so on through the week. On the north side of the dial-plate, stood a child, who gave notice when an hour was going to strike, with a sceptre which he held in his hand: another child, on the southern side, held an hour-glass in perfect harmony with the clock; and, when the hour struck, he reversed the glass. There were four small bells, which sounded every quarter of an hour. At the first quarter appeared a child who struck the first bell with an apple, and then placed himself near the fourth: next came a youth who threw a dart at two of the bells, and then took the place of the child. At the last



quarter, an old man presented himself, and struck the four bells with a crooked stick; upon which Death sprang forward to strike the hour, and hovered over the four ages in order to seize one of them : but the Saviour of the world came forward, and protected the young ones, while Death took possession of the old man. Napoleon had formed the project of repairing this truly curious piece of mechanism ; and it is thought that the French Government will not let it remain in it's present ruined state.

Some writers have asserted that the institution of freemasonry can be dated from the construction of the cathedral of Strasbourg : and, indeed, the supremacy of the great lodge of that city is still acknowledged throughout Germany. It is certain that the architets who constructed that admirable edifice were for a long time at the head of the corporation of stone-builders in Germany.

The *Church of St. Thomas* is also worthy of the traveller's attention. The exterior of this building is heavy and unpleasing ; but the inside is remarkable for the proportion and beauty of it's gothic pillars, and contains the celebrated mausoleum of Marshal Saxe, erected in 1777, and considered the chef d'œuvre of the sculptor Pigalle. In a kind of catacomb, beneath the church, are the embalmed bodies of several ancient personages. Two of these have been placed in a lateral chapel, open to visitors : one is an elderly man, who, by the richness of his dress must have been a knight of distinguished birth ; the other is a young person, said to have been his daughter. The faces and hands of these bodies still present an air of great freshness ; and their rings and ornaments evidently prove that they must have lived at a very remote period. The church of St. Thomas is consecrated to the Lutheran faith.

Strasbourg contains 13 other churches; but none of these are deserving of notice. It possesses numerous literary and scientific institutions; a cabinet of physics and one of natural history, for which it is indebted to Professors Ehrmann and Hermann; and a theatre, built in the Place de Broglie, and adorned with several statues by Ohmacht. The library of the University has been enriched by the collections sent from suppressed establishments. The library of the Protestant gymnasium is also very curious: to it has been added a museum, consisting principally in ancient monuments, vases, medals, Egyptian, Greek, Etruscan, and Roman antiquities, etc. A description of it has been printed, embellished with explanatory plates.

The bishopric of Strasbourg is one of the most considerable in France; and, previous to the Revolution, was possessed of immense revenues: the edifice in which the prelate resides, is one of the handsomest buildings in the town.

Strasbourg is abundantly supplied with provisions of all kinds, at a moderate price. Sturgeons are brought from the Rhine, which frequently weigh more than 300 pounds; salmon, carp, eels, and perch, are of a delicious flavour, and not dear. The liquors distilled in this city enjoy great reputation; and its manufactures of calicoes, printed cottons, nankeens, muslins, silks, flannel, etc. are in a flourishing condition. The founderies of iron and cannon are well directed, the town has acquired some celebrity for the manufacture of snuff.

Strasbourg was the birth place of Generals Kleber and Kellerman, and of the virtuous Protestant minister, Oberlin.

The principal hotels in Strasbourg are the *Maison rouge*, the *Esprit*, the *Ville de Paris*, the *Ville de Lyon*,

the *Fleur*, the *Ville de Vienne*, and the *Poêle des Vignerons*.

A bridge of boats crossing the Rhine, connects Strasbourg with the town of *Kehl*. Near this bridge are the statues of General Kleber, who was a native of Strasbourg and of General Desaix, the lamented hero of Marengo. Kehl is a small but flourishing town. Before the French Revolution, it was a strong place of great importance, and sustained several sieges; but during the wars which succeeded that event, the French reduced it to great extremities, and thrice burned the surrounding villages. Since the peace, the fortifications have been rased to the ground, and commerce has compensated the inhabitants for the sufferings brought upon them by war. On every side new and elegant houses are being erected; the neighbouring country is covered with the presents of Ceres and Bacchus: and, if peace and good government continue to extend their protection and to shower their blessings over Kehl, this place will soon become one of the principal towns on the Rhine. The population is at present about 4,500 inhabitants.



## POSTSCRIPT.

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To those who would cavil at the apparent foreign style of the foregoing Sketch, into which I have purposely introduced some idioms to give it the appearance of a translation; I have only to say that as it is intended as a sequel to my two works on Belgium and Holland, I thought it best to adopt the same tone of language. To the publishers I feel indebted for having so well got up a foreign work in a Continental printing-office. To those authors I have pillaged I beg to say I am obliged. To Mr. James, a young man of persevering and highly promising talents, I beg to return my thanks for several historical details, and for having assisted me in my search after old legends and traditions, some of which he procured for me from the most ancient Latin writers on the subject: while to the public at large I ask leave to apologise for having prefixed a perhaps too pompous title to a trifling Sketch, intended only to beguile a few tedious hours on board the Rhenish steam boat.

June 1839.



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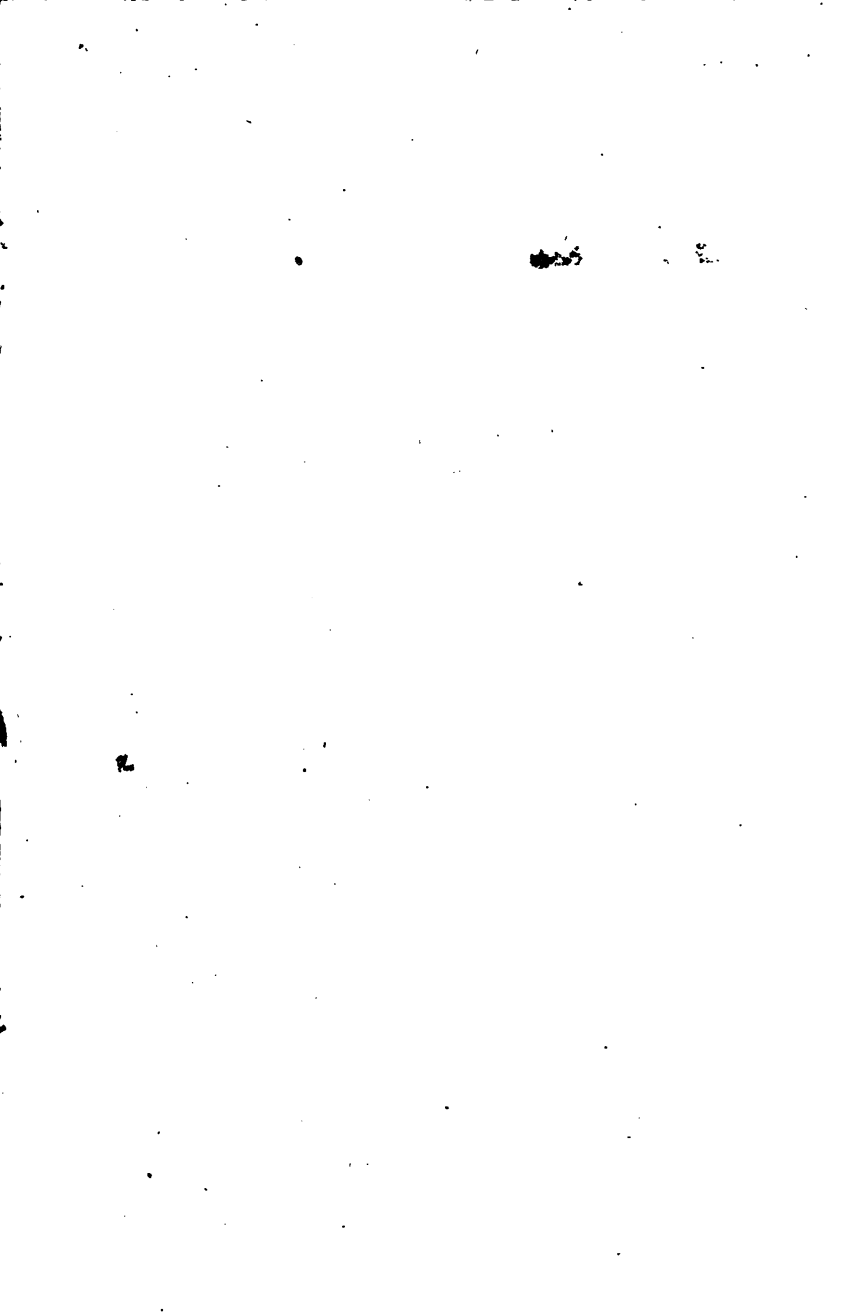
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Mayence

Frankfurt. Thursday 6 August

Darmstadt " "

Heidelberg Friday 7

Stuttgart " "

~~Worms~~ ~~Frankfurt~~ Sunday morning 9 August 1840

Augsburg " evening " "

Munich Sunday morning 10 August

Innsbruck Thursday 13 August

Vienna Saturday 15

Saturday 27 June 1840. 9 p.m. left Rome  
Thursday 9 July " 3 p.m. reached London

(73 days)

Saturday 1<sup>st</sup> August 1840. 6 a.m. left London

Saturday 15 " " 3 p.m. reached Vienna

(15 days)

Twenty two whole days in England

15 at St. Leonards

7 in London

Sunday 2 Aug. Rotterdam  
 Monday 3 " Letter Emmerich  
 Tuesday 4 " Cologne  
 Wednesday 5 " Mayence  
 Thursday 6 " Frankfurt  
 Friday 7 " Stuttgart  
 Saturday 8 " "  
 Sunday 9. Ulm & Augsburg  
 Monday Tuesday & part of Wednesday Munich -  
 Thursday 13 Innsbruck  
 Friday 14 Ampers  
 Saturday 15 Venice -



